



[Vol. 12.....15]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1813.

[No. 14.....734]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY  
**Thomas Percin Smith,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 14th day of December next, at the late residence of CHARLES HENRY, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of valuable stock, viz: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Potatoes, and Negroes. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of and above eight dollars, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, till the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of, and attendance given by the administrator. Terms made fully known on the day of sale.

JOHN GREGORY, Adm'r.

November 30—2

## PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of WILLIAM WATTS, deceased, on the 15th day of December next, if not, on the next day, all his personal property, consisting of valuable stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and pen of Fatted Hogs, Corn, Potatoes, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums above six dollars, and all sums under the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by the administrator.

NICHOLAS WATTS, Adm'r.

November 30—3

## NEW GOODS.

**ANTHONY WHITELEY & Co.**  
Have just received from Baltimore, a general assortment of  
**GROSERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**  
ALONG WITH ARE  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Liquors, Crockery, &c. &c.—All of which they will sell low for Cash.  
November 30—3

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for Cash.  
**J. B. RINGGOLD.**  
November 29—6

## NEW GOODS.

2 subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AND ARE NOW OPENING,  
**AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.  
**THOMAS & GROOMER.**  
N.B. Corn in the ear, and Feathers by the bush, are received in exchange for Goods. T. & G.  
Easton, Nov. 23—m

## CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

On application of William Stevens, administrator of Daniel Stevens, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notices required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1813.

Test—**J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r.**  
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—  
Notice is hereby given—that the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Stevens, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Adm'r.

November 20—3

## AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR BUSINESS.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent a lot of ground at the Head of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Maryland, on which there is a large commodious dwelling house, with a front room finished in the best manner as a store room, a good kitchen, granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, and many other conveniences. For terms apply on the premises to John Smith.  
Head of St. Michaels, October 26—7

## VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Murray, Drafter, Feltman & Co. and James W. Bator, of Philadelphia, WILL SHORTLY ISSUE PROPOSALS For publishing by subscription.

## TWO ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

They sent an Architect to obtain authentic information, and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Commodore PERCY, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured, are now in the hands of two distinguished Painters, who have undertaken to execute TWO BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

nov. 30—3

## To be Rented to the Share,

1,100 ACRES OF

## BANKED MEADOW LAND,

Situate in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on the tide water. The soil is rich and melior, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the lands, sluices, ditches and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field. Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred. Others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. COATES, or

JOHN H. BRENTON.

No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 27—m

## I WISH TO EMPLOY.

As an Overseer, a man with a small family, who can be well recommended.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 3—2

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber being much solicited to open a right school in Easton, has at length agreed to instruct the young gentlemen of the town, in the following branches, viz:—The most useful positions in Geometry, (with their corollaries), Arithmetick, Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c. &c. Simple Interest will likewise be taught those who have no greater knowledge of figures than common Multiplication.

The terms will be six dollars per quarter, to be paid in advance. The school will open at the Mason's Lodge Room, as soon as 18 scholars are made up.

The subscriber also proposes to teach a Junior Class of 15 or 20 boys, Reading, Writing, Grammar, and Arithmetick, at four dollars per scholar, during the three winter months.

J. FIELD.

P. S. The subscriber will also keep books in a correct and systematic manner, by the month or year, on reasonable terms, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment may require. He will also adjust accounts, draw instruments of writing, &c. &c.—All of which will be done with care, secrecy and dispatch.

J. F.

Easton, Nov. 23—

## FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Pock's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber & masts; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauty of the situation and the luxuries of fish and wine, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks, will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,

Ex't. of Sam'l Chamberlaine

sept. 11—m

## CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

October Term, 1813.

The creditors of CHARLES DEAN, of Caroline county, are hereby required to take notice, that upon the application of the said Charles Dean to the Judges of Caroline county court, in court sitting for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts thereon, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the said acts: And he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the Judges of Caroline county court, the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles Dean should not have the relief prayed for.

Test—

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Clk.

To be published in a paper printed at Easton, for three successive weeks, at least three months before March Court.

nov. 30—3

## ALMANACKS FOR 1814.

For sale at this office.

## FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith, As Opium is considered by Physicians a remedy indispensably requisite to allay, assuage or mitigate pain, &c. in almost all cases of febrile or morbid action in the human system, and particularly salutary in those cases in which pain proceeds from spasm (unaccompanied with "sthenic pulsation") subsequent to the reception of gunshot wounds, it is highly probable, as we are now in a state of actual war, and import but little, that the extensive consumption of it in our country, rendered necessary in consequence of the great use that must be made of it in our armies, will make it scarce, and the price exorbitant, unless we pay some attention to preparing it ourselves. The cultivation of the *Papaver Somniferum* album, from which Opium is obtained, is perfectly simple, and requires but little labour as will be seen by the following letter of Mr. BALL, addressed to the society of London "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce." This letter, which I give entire, also contains the method of making the Opium.

My Lord, & Gentlemen, I received your resolutions respecting your purchasing from me the mode of my preparing the sample of Opium, which I took the liberty of sending to you, and at the same time to beg the favour of your having a sufficient trial of its properties, which I then you have done—and likewise to have granted me the fifty guineas, as purchase of my method of preparing Opium, for which you have my sincere thanks. I am exceedingly pleased to find, that it was thought worthy of the notice of so honorable and respectable a society; and I am satisfied that it can be no other mode of preparing or collecting the pure and genuine Opium, than what follows.

Nothing can be more simple, or attended with less expense, than making or extracting the pure and genuine Opium from the large Poppy, commonly called or known by the name of Garden Poppy, the seeds of which I would advise to be sown the latter end of February, and again about the second week of March, in beds three feet and a half wide, well prepared with good rotten dung, and often turned and ploughed, in order to mix it well, and have it fine, even in small drills, three or four inches apart, in the manner salubrious, and when about two inches high, to thin them one foot apart; or otherwise to rear them in beds in the broad cast way, and thin them to the same distance—and if the weather should prove wet at that time, then that are taken up may be transplanted: But I do not suppose that the transplanted ones will answer, as they have but one root, and require frequent waterings. Keep them free from weeds, they will grow well, and produce from four to ten heads, showing large and different coloured flowers, which, when the leaves die away and drop off, the pods then being in a green state, is the proper time for extracting the Opium, by making four small longitudinal incisions with a sharp pointed knife, about an inch long, on one side only of the seed-pod, just through the seed-skin, taking care not to cut to the seeds. Immediately on the incision being made, a milky fluid will issue out, which is the Opium, and being of a glutinous nature of substance, it will adhere to the bottom of the incision; but some are so ignorant that it will drop from the pods out & leaves underneath the next day, if the weather should be fine, and a good deal of sunshine, the Opium will be found a greyish substance, and some almost turning black. It is then to be scraped off the pod, and, if any, from the leaves, with the edge of a knife, or an instrument for the purpose, into pans or pots—and in a dry or two it will be a proper consistency to make into a mass, and to be bottled.

As soon as you have taken away all the Opium from one side of the pod, then make incisions on the opposite side, and proceed in the same manner. The reason of not making the incisions all around at first, is, that you cannot so conveniently take away the Opium; but every person, upon trial, will be the better judge. Children may with ease be taught to make the incisions, and to take off the Opium—so that the expense will be found exceedingly trifling. The small white seeds, in that state, will be found very sweet and pleasant, and may be eaten without the least danger; and it is the custom in the east, to carry a plate of them to the table, after dinner, with other fruits.

I intend this year, to keep apart a small quantity of Opium from each bed of Poppy, to find out if any one, more than another, produces a greater quantity, or of greater strength; and shall have seeds of each to sow separately the next spring. I am of opinion that numbers of enclosures, taken from hills, in a south aspect, with a very little expense, may be brought into proper state for the growth of Poppies.

I should think, that an instrument may be made, of a concave form, with four or five pointed facets, about the twelfth or fourteenth part of an inch, to make the incisions at once; and likewise something of the same kind, so that the three drills, which I have directed to be made in each pod, may be performed at the same time.

By a calculation which I have made, supposing one Poppy growing in one square foot of earth, and producing one grain of Opium, more than fifty pounds will be collected from one statute acre of land; but upon reflecting that one Poppy produces from three to four or ten heads, and in each head from six to ten incisions are made, and I am positive from many of them, (I mean one incision,) the last year I took away two or three grains; what must then be the produce?

I am, &c.

JOHN BALL.

In a subsequent letter Mr. Ball states, that the experiment of transplanting did not succeed, but one plant coming to perfection.

In another subsequent letter Mr. Ball acquaints the society, that the double or semi-double Poppies gave more than twice of what is collected from single. One Poppy which had twenty-eight heads, afforded above thirty six grains of Opium. It was of the semi double kind, and the Opium was of a better quality than from single heads.

Should Poppies grow as well and yield as much Opium here, as Mr. Ball states they do in England, (of which there can be no doubts) their cultivation will be found to be a species of beneficial and profitable agriculture, and ought particularly to command the attention of the independent peasant. His garden could set them with them, requires no extraordinary strength to till it. It can be done by his small children, from whom, in no other way, he could expect or anticipate to derive any income, or assistance in the support and maintenance of his family. And while it is simple to them, while

some and useful occupation, and prevents many disagreeable incidental occurrences commonly attendant on infants unemployed, it at the same time holds out allurement of an abundant reward for their labour.

Opium is not the only article in the *Materia Medica*, for the supply of which we have been long dependent on other nations. There are many others which we can make and vend cheaper than they; but as it is not my intention to notice them under the present head, I shall have noticed my object, should this paper have a tendency to render us less dependant on foreign markets for the use of Opium.

ROBERT G. MAXWELL.

Partner's Addition, Nov. 25, 1813.

## FROM THE POLYANTHOS.

## SKETCH

## OF THE CHARACTER OF

## COMMODORE RODGERS.

This distinguished naval officer was born in Maryland, and has followed the sea from his childhood; and is (as termed a consummate naval officer. To a strong understanding and vigorous constitution, this gentleman has added considerable industry; & he is said to use the theory and the practice of his noble profession in a pre-eminent degree. Brave, decisive, ingenious, full of resource, this accomplished officer is looked up to by the younger officers, as to a great master. Without exercising any art to obtain popularity he never fails to gain it; for men of business admire him as a man of business; while those who meet him, in the ceremonious circles of polished life, are no less pleased with his modest, discreet and unassuming demeanor. We have never seen more than a naval officer of any nation, that more highly united the sailor and the gentleman than Commodore Rodgers.

When a member of Congress, who had an high idea of the superior and matchless skill of the British, and but a very moderate opinion of the skill, enterprise, and bravery of his own countrymen, and was therefore discouraged and dismayed at the idea of our building a navy, asked, in a tone of despair—If we had a fleet, where is the man among us who is fit to be an Admiral of it?—the answer from all parts of the House was—Com. Rodgers!

One or two events contributed to make this gentleman the subject of party remark; and the animadversion of a party are never distinguished for justice, or liberality. Those among us who were disposed to make almost any concessions for the sake of preserving peace, were not a little disturbed at the attitude of the *Little Belt*, as they feared that haughty England would resent in a style that would lead to war; and this led to disputes in the public prints, where truth and candor are not always regarded as they ought to be. The spirit of party rose high on the simple question of which ship fired first? and shoo! the government of England concealed that point, there are not wanting people among us, who to this day, accuse our Commodore of giving the first shot; while others maintained that it was improper to chase any ship of war, while at peace with the world. One thing ought, however, to be mentioned. The officers of the *President* were ignorant of the size of the *Little Belt*.—It was night, and they had never seen her board side, and she appeared to be a frigate; and when she fired the first shot, Commodore Rodgers and his officers were filled with rage, when they found next morning that they had poured such a destructive broadside into a vessel little able to bear it.—They have never ceased to express their regret at the consequences of it.

The same party criticised the Commodore for not taking the frigate *Beaune*; but Capt. Byrnes, who commanded her, has held a different language, and pronounced her conduct to have been able and correct. The British frigate found the *President* going upon her, she thereupon cast away her anchors, threw over her bows, & stove her water tanks; and by this sacrifice, so lightened the ship as to out sail the *President*. This was prudent and justifiable conduct in the Capt. of the British frigate; but would have been reprehensible in Commodore Rodgers; because his ship was fitted out for a long cruise; and such a procedure would have compelled him, and his little squadron, to return again into port. In this case, very serious damage was done to the *Beaune*, by the singular precision of the *President's* fire. One of the *President's* howdahs burst, which killed several men, and broke the leg of the Commodore; so that in every point of view, there could not be a shadow of blame cast upon Commodore Rodgers for the escape of the *Beaune*. Both commanders did their duty; and gave equal evidence of sound judgment and good conduct.

Since that period Commodore RODGERS has never met an English frigate that was not in the company of a *steam frigate*; notwithstanding he has cruised in the *Enterprise*, and coasted the shores of Britain and Ireland. The *President* is known, and British frigates fly from her; and it is, we presume, the duty of the commander of that ship to turn aside from a *steam frigate* of any nation. No frigate, not even the *President*, the United States, or the renowned Constitution, can stand many minutes the point blank fire of a ship of seventy four guns. Naval science, and the laws of arithmetic, have subjected this business to demonstration.

Good luck and reputation almost always go together; and acquired reputation most commonly sinks for want of it; but some reputations are so well grounded in the public opinion, as to remain unshaken amidst the want of what we short sighted mortals call good fortune. Incidents in the life of Admiral Nelson and Commodore Rodgers will illustrate this. Lord Nelson traversed the Mediterranean in search of the combined fleet of France and Spain, and then sailed across the Atlantic, down all the West India Islands to Trinidad, then back again to Gibraltar; and then pursued his course to the north west of Ireland, without obtaining even a glimpse of this huge fleet of France and Spain.

People unacquainted with the boundless ocean, can hardly conceive how it is possible that such huge fleets, spread over such a space of ocean, can miss each other. But in judging thus, we measure the great world by our own narrow views of perspective. Nelson returned to London, deeply charged with his not being able to meet the fleets of France and Spain. It is said to have affected visibly his bodily spirits, until he found the possibility of the people towards him was unimpaired.

Lieut. Nelson, no serious untoward accident happened to his fleet during his cruise after his enemies over half the world. Had any one of his thousand accidents befallen him, which produce could not forever, nor pronounce good

against, so common on the unstable ocean, all Nelson's laurels might have been blighted by the tongue of malice; and he might have passed the shattered remains of a painful life, with a constitution worn out in the service of his country, neglected and forgotten by those who owed him the highest tribute; for a man who can drop it possesses a quality superior to even heroism itself. The English have put to death some of their Admirals for apparently trifling neglects; but here Lord Nelson's character was so firmly fixed in the minds of the government, and of the people, that his want of good fortune did not in the least shake it.

And as it happened with Nelson, so it happened with Rodgers. He has twice traversed over more than half the globe without ever meeting a British frigate. He has sought them in their own seas, & along their own shores; but he has not yet had the good fortune to bring one of them to action. And with all this he suffers no diminution of reputation. It is to the credit of the American character to cherish and uphold the high reputation of a most meritorious officer, notwithstanding opportunities have not been given him to display his skill and prowess against an equal force of the enemy. It is with Nelson in England; his reputation is so deeply grounded in the opinion of the people, that the want of good fortune has never shaken it. When the public first heard of the achievement of the hero of Lake Erie, their applause was mixed with astonishment; because the young commander was unknown to fame, excepting in the small circle where Lieut. Nelson was a notoriety known, and justly estimated; but he had been Commodore Rodgers, the aptitude might have been as great, but the surprise less; because he occupies such a great space in the public estimation, that every one would have expected nothing less.

Commodore RODGERS is, we conjecture, between 40 & 50 years of age; a man of low stature, and not conspicuous for the love of parade, or dress; but his ship, for interior order, neatness, elegance and taste, may vie with any that float on the ocean. It is said that his discipline is perfect; and this, perhaps, may account for the opinion that he is distant and very reserved to those under him; but this reserve in company carries the air of the reserve of a studious man; without the least trait of haughtiness; for humanity and great attention to the care of the sick under his command, is a pleasing trait in the brave man's character. Americans! rest assured, and grateful that you have a son, who will bear your flag with honor and glory thro' every quarter of the world; but "time and chance happened to all men," so it belongs not to mortals to command opportunity upon the land, much less, upon the unstable ocean.

\* We attempt not to give any particular facts or occurrences relating to Commodore Rodgers, at the earlier period of his life, because he is so well known, that they would become rapid, and perhaps out of place. He was first Lieutenant under Com. Truxton, and was then distinguished for a brave, discriminating, energetic and truly characteristic of him. It is this, which is his merit amidst the perils of the ocean. "It is this, which has unfurled Blandin's sails, to the anxious trial of her proud masts from the ocean. But not the Genius of Columbia is a coturnic him, and bears him triumphantly on the wave, and has again conducted him in safety to her shores."

Extract from the minutes of the Georgia Association of Baptist Churches, convened at Felling Creek, Wilkes county, the 11th October, 1813.

The Committee appointed to prepare an able expression of our opinions and feelings, relative to the state of our country.

Resolved, That, however unusual it may appear for us, as a religious body, to intermeddle with the political concerns of our country, yet at this momentous crisis, when our vital interests are jeopardized, to remain silent would indicate a criminal indifference. We therefore, in a public & solemn manner, take the liberty of saying that we have viewed with emotions of indignation and horror, the many lawless aggressions committed on the person, rights and property of the people of the U. S. since, by the arbitrary and corrupt government of G. Britain and its satellites. And we have been necessary to resist such wanton and cruel outrages by opposing force to force.

We are unanimously of the opinion of this association, that the present war against Great Britain and its dependencies is JUST, NECESSARY AND INDISPENSABLE. And as we consider every thing dear to us and our country, as involved in the issue of this war, we solemnly pledge ourselves to the government of our choice, that we will, by all the means in our power, and in its prosecution, until it shall be brought to an honorable termination. And we would exhort and admonish particularly the churches belonging to our congregation, and brethren and friends in general, to take into consideration the command of our Lord by his Apostle, to be subject to the powers ordained of God over us, and to be jointly united in the common cause of Liberty and Independence; to be examples to all within their reach, in a peaceable and quiet endurance of the afflictions of the present war, and by a promptness to defend their rights, when called on for personal service; and cheerfulness in meeting the accumulated, though unnumberable expenses thereof. In all things showing themselves the friends of Liberty and Religion, by bringing their energies to bear on the measures of government, thereby the more speedily under God to bring about a happy termination of their calamities, by the restoration of an honorable and lasting peace.

For that purpose, let our united supplications ascend to the Lord of Hosts, that he would graciously provide over the councils of our nation—To our men and sailors, and over our Army and Navy in the day of battle.

AM. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Jesse Mosier, Clerk.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 3.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public the departure this morning of *Major Hays*, for the South Western army. The acquisition of talent to the army will derive from this circumstance, a high degree. From the best information we have been able to obtain, General White must ere this have formed a junction with General Jackson, at Turkey town. General Cooke moved from Knoxville, with the mounted men of the 2d instant. On the 24th Colonel Rouch followed, with the residue of the infantry. The whole, when concentrated, will make a force of between six and seven thousand men from this State.



# OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEN. WILKINSON TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head Quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of Lower Canada, Nov. 16, 1813.

SIR, I beg leave to refer you to the journal, which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command, down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavor to exert my endeavored mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents, which have caused my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 2d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me from my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teasing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; major general Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written major general Hampton on the 8th inst. by his adjutant general colonel King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus, while menaced by a respectable force in the rear, the coast was lined with musketry in front at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the increased order was issued. General Brown marched agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprised by the report of his artillery that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun boats approached our flotilla and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 16 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare to enter the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night.

Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from general Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of the affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut. At half past 10 o'clock A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the general informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the fort of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought at the same time, from brigadier general Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column. I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted. Their gun-boats, however, continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements, and counter-movements, were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage—and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer col. Swift, of the engineers, to brigadier general Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Corrington's and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and, with occasional pauses, not sustained with great vivacity in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and a half miles—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing.

It is impossible to say with accuracy, what was our number on the field—because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Generals Corrington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by brig. gen. Boyd, who happened to be senior officer on the ground. Our force, engaged might have reached, sixteen or seventeen hundred men, but actually did not exceed eighteen hundred; that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but probably did not amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—consisting as I am informed, of detachments of the 42nd and 104th regiments of the line; with three companies of the voltigeur and Glengarry corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of

the affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American Soldier, as no example can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, ravaging a line of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed, and emancipated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse, or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence, by every practicable means; because this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the Americans would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperative, to retard, and if possible prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effects his purpose! The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honors of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Against these charges and near the close of the contest, we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer, who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade or review. This was Lieut. Smith of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted, and our troops being again formed in battalion front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons with five pieces of light artillery marched down the Canada shore, without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brig. Gen. Corrington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge. He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed the Saut and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post, and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Maj. Gen. Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Col. Atkinson, the inspector General of the division under Maj. Gen. Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, consisting of my general officers and the colonel commanding the elite, the chief engineer and the adjutant general, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the acts of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could in case of extremity, have lived upon the enemy; but because the loss of the division under Major General Hampton, weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the "powerful force" of the enemy in our neighborhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The Dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are fifty or sixty miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 14th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard shall be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bleed for their country, and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't. humble serv't.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter of the 15th November, from Gen. Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of

Montreal, consisted solely of 1000 militia and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have, with the provision here, and that left at Chateaugay, about 20 days subsistence, to which I shall add 50 more."

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the army of the U. S. descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of maj. gen. Jas. Wilkinson, in an action fought at Williamsburgh in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813.

KILLED.

Subalterns 5, sergeants 7, corporals 3, musician 1, privates 38—total 102.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier general 1, assistant adjutant general 1, aid de camp 1, colonel 1, major 1, captains 5, subalterns 6, sergeants 9, corporals 13, musician 1, privates 122—total 257.

Total killed and wounded, 359.

Names of the commissioned officers, killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Lieut. Wm. W. Smith, of the light artillery.

David Hunter, of the 13th regt. infantry.

Edward Olmstead, 16th do do.

WOUNDED.

Brig. gen. Leonard Covington, mortally (since dead).

Maj. Talbot Chambers, assistant adj. gen. slightly.

Maj. Darby Noon, aid de camp to brig. gen. Swartwout, slightly.

Col. Jas. P. Preston, of the 22d regt. inf. severely, his right thigh fractured.

Maj. William Cummings, 8th regt. severely.

Capt. Edmund Foster, 9th do. slightly.

David S. Townsend, do do. severely.

Mordecai Myers, 13th do. severely.

John Campbell, do do. slightly.

John B. Murdoch, 25th do. slightly.

Lieut. Wm. S. Heaton, 11th do. slightly.

John Williams, 15th do. slightly.

John Lynch, do do. severely.

Peter Feltman, do do. severely.

James D. Brown, 25th do. slightly.

Archd. C. Cray, do do. severely in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant General's Office, H. Quarters, Military District, Nov. 9, French Mills.

November, 1813.

(Signed) T. B. WALBACK.

Adjutant General.

N. B.—Col. Preston commanded the 13th regiment of infantry during the action; and major Cummings did duty with the 16th regiment infantry in the action.

\*Taken prisoner.

FROM GEN. WILKINSON TO GEN. HAMPTON.

Head Quarters of the Army, 7 miles above Ogdensburg, Nov. 6th, 1813, (in the evening.)

SIR,

I addressed you at the special instance of the secretary at war, who by bad roads, worse weather and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp, on the 27th ult.

I am destined to end determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders; the point of rendezvous is a circumstance of the greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes; by which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine that point; to assist you in making the soundest determination and to make the most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day, I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction to this river, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel, and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about twenty miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own—but we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give a favorable information; our whole stock of bread may be computed at about fifteen days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me, ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from you at that place on the 9th.

And have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient humble servant, (Signed) J. A. WILKINSON.

Major Gen. Hampton.

FROM GEN. HAMPTON TO GEN. WILKINSON.

Head Quarters, Four Corners, Nov. 8.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by col. King, your communication of the 6th, & was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed, of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested, as the opinion of your officers, of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reason that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back; and when I reflected, that in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Ceghawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by a junction at St. Regis. The way is in many places blockaded and abated, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter—but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance. My troops and other means will be described to you by col. Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon this subject I must refer you to col. Atkinson.

With these means—what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt—with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. HAMPTON.

Maj. Gen. J. Wilkinson.

GEN. WILKINSON TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 18.

SIR,

I beg this may be considered as an appendix to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. Last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners, taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers, who were in the engagement. This goes to prove, that the important obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged 15 or 20 times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded 400 killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 8th, and not the 6th, which regiment, which engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of 600 men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms, under Lieut. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration and respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th November, 1813, on Kester's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada, founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners, taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regiment,	700
49th do.	450
Voltigeurs	250
Glengarry's	80 one company.
Of the 100th,	40 a detachment.
	Prescott.
Canadian Fencibles,	250
Indians,	40
Incorporated militia,	700
	2170

Four pieces of mounted artillery, and seven gun-boats—one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the aforementioned prisoners.

(Signed) I. JOHNSON,

Inspector Gen. 2d Division.

Head Quarters, French Mills,

Nov. 16, 1813.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Nov. 15.

Dear Sir—We had a grand and brilliant victory yesterday. Our effective force on this side of the river is 2200 men, independent of 200 volunteers that have arrived under the late call of Gen. M'Clure, by order of Gen. Harrison. The object of calling on volunteers was, for the purpose of dispossessing the enemy of Burlington Heights. I think there will be at least 200 volunteers more under the said orders. Gen. Hampton's force is not far from 2200 effective men, I think we shall be able to start for the Heights by Wednesday, with a force of at least 2200 men, besides some Indians. The information that we have received to-day by two deserters, stated the force of the enemy to be 1600 regulars and 1700 Indians, with 6 six-pounders, 2 mines and one 12, tolerably well fortified on the Heights.

Gen. M'Clure is certainly entitled to much credit for his exertions in effecting the invasion, and discipline of the militia. He has been indefatigable—they are equal in every respect to regulars. Gen. Thompson has paid me several compliments. He acknowledged that our

troops are equal to his, in respect to discipline. I do not hesitate to say that a better equipped body of militia have not been in service since the war.

"I have been broken in on my horse by hearing the long roll beat in Gen. H's camp. We are all under arms—there is a fire in sight, and we cannot ascertain whether an enemy or not—I will resume my letter in the morning."

"Now they are coming, Nov. 15.

"The fleet in sight last evening, proved to be ours. They came to anchor in the river about 11 o'clock this morning. Our expedition is completely knocked in the head for the present. Gen. Harrison's troops are now embarking for Sackett's Harbor."

GEN. WILKINSON'S ARMY JOURNAL.

Grenadier Island, Oct. 30.

This day the advance corps of the army left this island under Gen. Brown, on an expedition to Canada. The expedition (the expedition has been long delayed by rains which none but he, who knows the white and water in detail, could have avoided).

Nov. 2.—This day the expedition of the expedition sailed in a flotilla of boats, which have covered the river for nearly 5 miles. The dragoons have been sent down by land, on the American side of the river. They cannot do more than the infantry and other arms are estimated from 7 to 10 000. From this island, which is situated at the east end of Lake Ontario, to Montreal, following the course of the river, is estimated at 110 miles.

St. Lawrence River, Nov. 2.—The van of the expedition has arrived at French Creek, about 18 miles from Grenadier Island. Here it was attacked yesterday and today, by a flotilla from Kingston, which attacks were repulsed and repulsed. Our loss killed and wounded. The flotilla returned to Kingston.

Nov. 2.—The whole expedition concentrates at French Creek.

Nov. 4.—The expedition is passing down the river—has cleared the Thousand Islands—and is approaching Augusta, (or Prescott) where the British have a strong fort and garrison; but where the river is nearly a mile wide. The army has passed out of point blank shot.

Nov. 7.—Last night the expedition passed Fort Prescott (Prescott). The General resolved to the expedient of sending some old boats forward, on which the British artillery exhausted their long shot, and the army passed harmless, excepting from one shot, which killed two and wounded three others. The expedition this day reached Hamilton, which is about 20 miles below Prescott and Ogdensburg, and about 95 miles from Montreal.

Nov. 9.—The expedition has halted at Hamilton. The dragoons which had marched down the river on the American side, were this day embarked on board rowing and boat, and landed near Williamburg. At the same time about 2500 men of Gen. Boyd's brigade were also landed, with a view to cover the descent of the boats through the rapids, where the British are known, and where the enemy have erected block houses. The dragoons could not conveniently be transported down the rapid part of the river in the boats. The expedition will move down, passing with the troops and cavalry landed. A heavy cannonade was heard this day at and near Cornwall, on the Canada side, situated about 5 miles above the Indian village of St. Regis, on the boundary line between the U. States and Lower Canada.

Nov. 10.—The expedition passed to opposite St. Regis. It is stated to be the intention of Gen. Wilkinson to re-embark the infantry here, and take them down Lake St. Francis (a part where the river expands into an extensive lake) and that the dragoons should pass round the head of the Lake on the Canada side.

PROCLAMATION.

JAMES WILKINSON, Major General & Commanding in Chief of an expedition against the Canadas, to the inhabitants thereof:

The army of the U. States, which I have the honor to command, invades their provinces to conquer and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his majesty's subjects. These, therefore, among you, who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms must necessarily be treated as armed enemies.

To menace, is unjust—to seduce, dishonorable—Yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the Head Quarters of the Army of the United States, this 6th day of November, 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence.

(Signed) JAS. WILKINSON.

By the General's command.

(Signed) N. PINKNEY.

Major and Aid de Camp.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

LETTERS ON AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,

The unwearied attention which you uniformly bestow upon every subject connected with the real and best interests of the country, induces me to trouble you with some observations on the recent dispatches from sir John B. Warren, detailing the early movements of his expedition against the territory of the United States; and I feel less difficulty in thus obtruding myself upon you, as I think the public in general not well informed upon this important branch of our military operations, and that from local knowledge, and long consideration of the subject I am.

It will not be denied, that the deepest interest has attached to the expedition in questions well from its own importance, as from the reports industriously circulated by the public officers; and that a considerable portion of regret and surprise must have been occasioned by the result, as far as it goes. To account for what has happened may be well to look first to sir John B. Warren's object, or rather to that of ministers: for it is difficult to believe that a officer on the spot, and with every means of information, would have made such an attempt, upon such a place, with such inadequate means, without positive orders, and a previous discharge from all responsibility in the event of failure, which was as certain as the attempt was injudicious.

Our object was to destroy the Canadian flotilla, and gun boats, as well as the American dock yards; but we seem to have taken the bull by the horns—for it is perhaps unperceived in the annals of warfare, that an attack should be made on an island, which commanded the passage to Norfolk, was defended by



800 picked men, thirty 24 pounders, 16 large gun-boats and a frigate. That it does command the passage is evident from the map; the distances, from the chain, being two miles on the eastern side, and one on the western. The state of the enemy's troops, their number, and that of the cannon, we learn from the private accounts received from Nova Scotia, but from Sir J. Warren.

This line of defence was attacked with 500 men, and the boats of the fleet, who were to advance in front of the immense battery. It is no matter of surprise, that they should be checked; and, no one can learn but with pleasure, that the design was abandoned before more gallant fellows were destroyed.

If we had a little leisure to attend to the history of the American war, we should have learned what had been done before on this very ground.

Lord Dunmore, in 1775, took possession of and fortified the great bridge of Norfolk, the only way by which the town could be approached. With less than 300 regular troops, he held out against the enemy; & the Americans would not have obtained possession of the town, if Col. Leslie had not been weak enough to believe, and act upon, the information of a deserter sent in on purpose to deceive him. Of course he was defeated, and the town evacuated.

Had it been in our power (after the parading demonstrations which were made in the spring) to do any thing against Norfolk, the only means by which we could succeed, were those taken by Sir Geo. Collier and Gen. Matthews, who were sent by Sir H. Clinton, from New York (in 1779) for the very same purpose. They landed their troops at a distance from Portsmouth; took possession of that town, then proceeded to the ruins of Norfolk (for it had been burnt in 1776, by Lord Dunmore) fell into their hands; the fleet then advanced; Crancy Island either in our possession, or not fortified—their outposts pushed as far as Suffolk (28 miles from Norfolk) where a magazine of provisions was destroyed; similar measures took place at Gosport and the armament returned to New York within ten days of the day of their departure. In this case there was no pompous preparation. But in that of Sir J. W. the proceedings have been so different, that the American government publicly announced its belief, that an attack somewhere in the Chesapeake was intended by Sir John, & cautioned the people to prepare for it. This, it appears, they have accordingly done.

Sir John's second dispatch tells us, that a considerable corps having been left at Hampton, "which commanded the communication between Norfolk and the upper country, he considered it advisable in order to cut off their resources," to attack the town and the corps. This, certainly, is new information. How Hampton commands the communication between Norfolk and the upper country is as inconceivable to me, as that Tibury Fort should cut off the communication between Sussex or Hants, and Dover; for there is a good road on the right bank of James River (and at a considerable distance from the river) from Petersburg to Norfolk; a distance of not more than 100 miles.

But Hampton was also attempted by Lord Dunmore, in 1775. In this he was defeated (although the shipping got close up to the town and "canonaded it furiously") by a body of riflemen and militia from Williamsburgh. With 2000 men, the attack, although successful, as many will contend, was imprudent, and, considering how narrow the neck of land is, at the point of which Hampton is situated, and how easily any number of men may be brought down against it from the upper country, no possible permanent national advantage could be derived from it.

But there seems no small share of confusion in these dispatches. It seems we succeed in "turning their position"—"in making them move from their camp to their position in rear of the town"—"then attacking them"—then making them retreat to the rear of the town. This seems "confusion worse confounded." But, the greatest blunder of all seems to be, that the attack should be made upon Hampton, under the idea of "its commanding the communication between Norfolk and the upper country." I suppose we are next to learn, that it is in our possession, as he has "cut off their resources."

I shall trouble you with a second letter on this subject; and in the mean time, remain, Sir, with great respect, yours, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,

Having in my last, made some observations on the contents of the dispatches just arrived from Sir John B. Warren, and endeavored to show the futility of our attack on Hampton, as well as the cause of our previous failure at Norfolk, (or rather Crancy Island.) I now take the liberty to discuss the motives by which the projectors of these mischievous expeditions were instigated. With whom the honor of them is to rest, is yet to be ascertained—but their having failed is fully determined.

Had an army of 50,000 men been landed higher up the Chesapeake, on one of the peninsulas formed by Wilmington, on the Delaware, and the mouth of the Susquehanna river; or that formed by Baltimore and Washington, or Alexandria, we might have done something, provided no previous demonstrations had been made in the spring.

In this case, if a feint had been made in the lower part of the bay, it is not impro-

bable that with this force (but I cannot think a less would have done) something brilliant and decisive might have been effected. But unfortunately our admiral thought himself obliged to explore the river, with his whole fleet, and show his flag in all the creeks of the Chesapeake.

For an attempt of this sort, the winds prevalent in the bay at that season of the year, as well as the means of demonstration below, were peculiarly favorable—but a powerful force and great rapidity of movement were imperatively necessary, and especially when we recollect the thinness of the ranks of our transatlantic army, and the baleful climate in which they were to act; for a recurrence to the history of the American war will easily convince us that there is no ground in America, south of the Chesapeake river, upon which five days delay, at any season between May and November, will not cripple an army, and the fever prove a more effectual enemy to it, than all the efforts of the population.

But what was our object? What did we think of gaining by our attack upon Hampton? It seems to have been an expedition out of spite for our failure at Norfolk. We have, it is true, injured the town and lost 52 men, 25 of whom the Americans say deserted. Even supposing no defence had been made, what could we expect that would be permanently beneficial? We might plunder a few plantations—we might have induced an insurrection of the negroes—for it will be uniformly found, that the white population of the southern part of the United States, being engaged in war, will serve as a signal to the blacks of insurrection: this they will do as a matter of course. On the other hand, this predatory system affords a powerful argument to the enemies of British connection, as it is so like the conduct of our officers at the commencement of the American rebellion.

Again, it will serve as an inducement to all the states to join *una manu et voce*, and to make the greatest sacrifices for the support of the war.

The people of New England are suffering dreadfully from the war—their commerce destroyed, their fisheries annihilated; they will see that we are determined to attempt nothing decisive. In self defence they must unite their physical and mental strength with the government. Should this be the case, the consequences will be serious.

Hence, let us hope, that these unmanly these denational attempts will cease; and that prompt, vigorous, and effectual attacks will be made on those points, which will give us such a decided superiority, as shall bring this unfortunate contest to a successful termination.

Government have the means (if they will have recourse to them) in their power; if they do, they are certain (humanly speaking) of success. What these means are, it would not be proper here to state; but in hopes that a use will be made of them, and quickly,

I remain, Sir, your's &c. H. G.

FROM THE AURORA.

The present contest with England, and when it may, must add not only to our glory, but to independence and our possessions, and to our respectability in the classifications in which the states of the world are enumerated.—There will be no nation henceforward that will not rank the United States of America as a free and independent people, who, sensitive of oppression & of contumely, return them with interest on their oppressors. This is the second epoch in our history.—To the surrounding world it is quite as interesting as our first, and the events and consequences of this war will prove to them that we are a nation of more consequence and strength than three-fourths of the contending powers at war—and more difficult to conquer than the greatest among them.

We are as yet a people young in the art of arms, awaking as it were from a peaceful slumber of 30 years. Although the orders of our government should place us in an "armor and attitude of defence"—yet it would require some days of training before that "armor" will fit the body of the soldier, or that his "attitude" should become warlike and defensive.

All this, however, was foreseen by our government—active service was the best school, and a defeat in the first movement often obtains a victory by the lesson it inculcates.

Our navy is certainly not to be classed or ranked in numerical proportion with that of our enemy, but it has properties, significant as it is, that they would willingly sink half of theirs to obtain. Our officers, from the midshipman to the commander, are all as well trained, and as skillful and expert in all the duties appertaining to naval affairs, as those of the Lords of the Ocean. We have as yet but a few frigates and small vessels of war—they can count their hundreds of ships of the line, and their Admirals and Officers would double the number of effective sailors we have seen in employ. Yet in this small and contemptible establishment of the American navy as heretofore viewed by the eyes of Englishmen, there are better materials for a naval "marinocracy," if I may coin the word, than those foolish and moon-struck islanders, with all the boasting of a "Britannia rules the main," could furnish, if their muster roll was fairly and honourably called to-morrow, as one day it will be done, *volens nolens*, in despite of all the Ministers, Cabinet Councils, Secretary Crokes, or even the ghost of War Pitt himself.

The small and victorious body who now compose our navy, are, as the English song expresses it,

"All the same as a bit of ship." They are all of one mind, one soul, and unanimous in the same sentiment of disdaining themselves, and raising by their indefatigable and gallant exertions, a paroxysm of glory round their country. This sentiment of bold chivalric feeling seemed to start spontaneously in each individual bosom, on the very opening of hostilities with England, and it was natural enough it should.—Each individual bosom of those gallant defenders of our rights, had, more or less, been trampled on or insulted by these proud and arrogant tax-gatherers of the ocean, these marine chevaliers d'industrie, or legalized knights of the post on the dominions of Neptune.

The seamen on board American vessels of war have one and all volunteered their services, and regularly receive the pay of their country—their proportion of prize money—their rewards and advancement in the service; and a full share of the applause of their countrymen, with hearts of satisfaction, enthusiasm and zeal.

Were I to draw the picture of the thousands and tens of thousands who float as living sacrifices in the boasted bulwarks of England, I should appal you. No painter yet, in the direst phrenzy of his rage, could sketch the outlines of the unknown, unheeded wretches. No poet, sublimated into visionary fancy—though tragedy, with her darkest mantle, should stalk protectress of his poem—could define to human understanding, one hundredth part of the horrors of these abandoned and crucified children of their country. Torn by the hand of rapine and tyranny from their homes—whipped to the service of their tyrants—tantalized by the hope, the never dying hope, of again seeing their wives, their parents, or their children; sunk again into the agonies of despair, at the moment it was raised; never receiving the just dues of their labor—their wages accruing for years upon years, and no means afforded them, even at their death, to bequeath it to their suffering families; such is the state of seven eighths of the British navy—and if it were twice as large as its present unwieldy bulk denotes it—would it, under these crying outrages on society and on all that we hold or deem moral, be a difficult conquest to a free, independent, gallant, and happy people?

#### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1813.

Yesterday, by law, was the day for the meeting of Congress, and from the number of members who had arrived previous to Friday last, with a knowledge of those on their way, no doubt but a House was made—therefore the President's Message will be delivered at 12 o'clock this day, and may be looked for by Thursday's packet.

On the same day the Legislature of this State were to convene at Annapolis—the pending interest, as to the future political character of the State, leaves no doubt as to the punctual attendance of members. Whether the voice of the people, or the tricks of faction, are to govern, remains in embryo.

The opposition party seem to derive great consolation from the temporary suspension of military operations upon the northern frontier. But they only show their own shame, by thus openly exulting at the hopes of their country, being, in a certain degree, disappointed. Never was there a point of campaign, never was there a battle of life and the movement of General HARRISON, in the month of September, it was intended to be a series of connected operations in which the army and navy were to co-operate together, until Upper and Lower Canada, to the ramparts of Quebec, were subdued. That all has not been accomplished which every friend to his country could wish, though it may be a source of joy to the "sapping army" who have been long struggling to regain their lost power, will not avail them.—That we have not been covered with disgrace and defeat, by land and by sea in the present war, is, to be sure, not their fault. They fought it—mightily honor! and they have been incessantly laboring to accomplish their own predictions. If to discourage the recruiting service and subscriptions to loans—if to withhold from the service of the Union the militia, or to attempt to delude them after they had entered that service—if to rejoice over disasters, and mourn over our victories, could have effected it, they would have succeeded to their heart's content.—But, thank God! there is, in a republican people, an elastic spirit, that rises superior to misfortune. Conscience of the justice of their cause, they will not be deterred from persevering in it until it is secured upon an immovable basis.

We lay before our readers the documents, illustrative of the causes to which the unexpected suspension of the campaign is to be attributed.—We will only observe, at present, upon these documents, that a heavy responsibility has been incurred by the commanders of our forces, who are amenable to their country, which will doubtless judge their conduct with impartiality and candor.

[National Advertiser.]

Washington City, Dec. 3.

Little cause we have for congratulation in the general complexion of the recent news from the Northern frontier, it gave us no little satisfaction to be assured of the safe arrival of Commodore Chauncey's squadron at Sackett's Harbor, conveying Gen. Harrison and his army from the upper end of the Lake. Their dispersion by the tempestuous weather, as reported some days ago, must have been temporary only, since the whole of the vessels appear to have arrived, and no mention is made of any disaster. In obeying orders to proceed down the Lake with his force, we think it not at all unlikely that Gen. Harrison lost a most favorable opportunity of again signaling himself by the defeat of the combined British and Indian force on Burlington Heights, whom he certainly intended to have attacked within a day or two, for which object he had, in addition to his force, and that under Gen. M. C. Perry, received the accession of a number of Volunteers.

We stated in our paper of the 13th inst. that we did not believe the gallant *Green Mountain Boy* would ever become allies of Great Britain, or that they would desert the standard of their country, from whatever quarter the call might proceed. We could not for a moment suppose that the descendants of that *hardy and patriotic militia* who during our revolutionary war gained so decided a victory at Bennington over his majesty's regulars, would ever obey the call of Mr. Chalmers, and "give aid and comfort to the enemy," by withdrawing from the standard of the Union. Events have proved, that our confidence in their honor and patriotism was not misplaced—and that the "choice spirits" of Vermont are now, as in '76, among the foremost in the ranks of freedom.

The spirited reply to the proclamation of Mr. *Rawlin Childen*, affords full evidence that the sacred love of country and the spirit of genuine patriotism which has ever distinguished the true-born sons of Vermont, still glows in their generous bosoms in all its pristine vigor. [Hos. Chron.]

Fredericksburgh, Dec. 1.

Captain Lewis, from East River, arrived in port last evening, and informs that on Wednesday evening last he saw 4 of the enemy's vessels pass the mouth of Rappahannock and proceeded up the Bay—they consist of two brig-schooners and a sloop.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.

We had a conversation with an intelligent officer who left Gen. Wilkinson's army at French Mills on the 19th November. They were then hunting. The River Salmon up which our flotilla had proceeded about 12 miles was frozen over. Gen. Wilkinson continued seriously indisposed. Gen. Lewis was unable to take command. Gen. Covington and Col. Dix were hurried with military honors at French Mills on the 15th.

Gen. Hampton was at Burlington on the 23d, understood to be on his way to the seat of the general government. The convalescent officers and soldiers of this army were at Burlington where Gen. Parker was left in command. The main body of the army had gone into winter quarters at Plattsburgh, where Gen. Izard was in command.

Dem. Press.

New York, Nov. 26.

The steam boat, *Car of Neptune*, arrived here early yesterday morning from Albany.—In her came passengers their excellencies Gov. Tompkins and Major Gen. Harrison with their suite, several officers from Gen. Wilkinson's army, and the gallant Major Wood who commanded one of the guns in Fort St. Stephenson, under the brave and intrepid Major Croghan. Gen. Harrison confirms the report of the death of the celebrated Anglo-Savage, Brig. Gen. Tecumseh.

From several of the officers we learn that Gen. Harrison's army have arrived at Sackett's Harbor, as well as the fleet under Com. Chauncey who brought the army from Fort George.

We also learn that the armies of Gen. Wilkinson and Hampton, have actually gone into winter quarters.

#### FOR THE STAR.

A generous public is entitled to my gratitude for a suspension of its opinion in regard to my engagements of the 21st of September last. The delay in adding proof of my declarations at that time, was owing to the trial of Mr. Dodson before his society for breaches of discipline, in which those gentlemen, on whom I rested the validity of my charges, were called upon as witnesses before the Church, and who were reluctant to give their testimony previous to the trial. This investigation of Mr. Dodson's conduct has resulted in a serious admonition and reproof, for his departure from that line of duty which a Christian, and more particularly a Minister of the Gospel, ought to observe. The Church, however, yet indulges a hope that he will retrace the steps he has made in the paths of error and delusion, and expiate his offences by a sincere contrition and penance. After this investigation of his Church, I am done with him; it only remains for me to justify my charges before the public, and show that they are not utterly false. For this purpose I submit the following certificates, which the most partial or most wary of his admirers will not attempt to contradict.

JOHN W. GLEAVES.

Queen-Ann's County.

I do hereby certify, That the day before the meeting of the Legislature of this State, June session, 1812, Mr. Thomas Dodson came to my house—Finding me at home (prevented by severe affliction in my family, from attending as one of the Delegates for said county,) Mr. Dodson asked me why I was not among the big men—I told him he well knew the cause, and that I was very sorry it was not in my power to be with them. He asked me why I was sorry, could they not do as well without as with me? I observed to Mr. Dodson, that I conceived it to be my indispensable duty to be there, was it in my power. Mr. Dodson again asked me, what difference it could make whether I was there or not? I then observed to him, that it was my opinion, should the delegates have a majority in the House of Delegates, they would not make an appropriation of money for arming and equipping the State's quota of militia, called for by the general government.—Mr. Dodson replied, "God grant it may be so." Given under my hand, this 23d day of November, 1813.

SAMUEL BURGESS.

I do hereby certify, That I was at Mr. John Bradley's, in company with the Rev'd Thomas Dodson and John D. Crouch, some time in the summer of 1812—and that the said Crouch told the said Dodson, that he heard he was a Tory; and the said Dodson replied, Why? and the said Crouch said that he heard that he, the said Dodson, and Mr. Thomas Gleaves, were conversing about the war, and the said Gleaves wished our armies great success; and that he the said Dodson replied, he did not.—And at the time the above conversation took place, the said Dodson did not deny the above charges, but said, if he did say so, he had not said amiss, for our armies had not had success, and neither did he believe they would.

JOSEPH B. SPARKS.

October 21, 1813.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Queen Ann's county, to Miss LYDIA ANN TILTON, of Wilmington, Delaware.

On Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, to Miss REBECCA SAWYER, both of this town.

At Boston, November 27th, by the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, CHARLES STEWART, Esq. Commander of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, to Miss DELIA TUDOR, daughter of the Hon. William Tudor.

Died, on the 16th ult. at his residence in Somerset county, Doctor CHARLES NUTTER, a respectable citizen of that county.

On Thursday last, Mr. THOMAS LAMBERT, of the Bay side, of this county.

#### ATTENTION.

Those members of the Independent Light Dragoons who did not attend the late meeting of the Troop to receive their pay, will call on Lieut. Harrison at Bank, who will pay them off.

ROBT. H. COLDSBOROUGH, Capt.

Independent Light Dragoons.

December 7—2

#### PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county.

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal property of JONAS DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pork, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.

of John Davis, deceased.

December 7—4

BRANCH OF THE FARMERS BANK OF

MARYLAND, AT EASTON.

December 6th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this Institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted, unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations, discount, ed by Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, and on Bills of Exchange of certain descriptions"—agreeably to the following table:

If \$ 100 . . . . .	stamp of 5 cents.
Above 100 & not exceeding 200 . . . . .	10
200 . . . . .	25
300 . . . . .	50
400 . . . . .	75
500 . . . . .	1 00
600 . . . . .	1 50
700 . . . . .	2 00
800 . . . . .	2 50
900 . . . . .	3 00
1000 . . . . .	4 00
1100 . . . . .	5 00

JAMES EARLE, Cash'r.

dec. 7—3

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline store keeping at the end of the present year, will dispose of his stock of Goods on hand, cheap for Cash. He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and make payment immediately, or close their accounts by notes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centreville, dec. 7—3

#### NAVAL PRINTS.

Just received and for sale at the Star-Office, in sets or single.

The Engagement between the *Frigates*

*CONSTITUTION* AND *GUERRIERE*,

AND THE

Macedonian and United States:

Superbly framed—Coloured and plain.

Subscribers will please call for their Prints.

dec. 7—3.

#### MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF

GEN. WASHINGTON.

The Board of Managers of the Washington

Monument Lottery, offer a premium of

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this City) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution, not exceeding 100,000 dollars; such design, model or plan to be submitted to the Board on or before the first of January next, in a sealed packet, addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the Managers, and on the first day of May following the Board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention that the Monument, whether sculptural, or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 350 feet long and 140 feet wide, enclosed in its length by a principal street.—The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 net square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered.—But it is hoped the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and despoised to contract for their execution will please to signify their intention at the same time.

The printer throughout the U. States patronizing the arts of their country are requested to give circulation to this notice.

#### RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woollen hair, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing;—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, ? m

Maryland, dec. 7.

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Austin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff

Frederick county, Md.

nov. 26, 1813; (dec. 7)—8

#### RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 2d inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, a stout, well made, likely young negro—Has a scar over his right eye, and two scars on his right hand close to his little finger.—His clothing consists of a short light colored flannel shirt, a pair of blue velvet waistcoat, light colored cotton and tow trousers and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. agreeably to law.

HENRY SWETZER, Sheriff

of Washington county, Md.

Hager's town, nov. 15, 1813; (dec. 7)—5



GOVERNOR MITCHELL'S  
MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF  
GEORGIA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA,  
MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 1, 1813.  
Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and  
of the House of Representatives.

The period at which you are now assembled is, in my opinion, the most important of any which has occurred since the establishment of our independence; engaged as we are in hostilities with a nation, the maritime resources and naval power of which has no parallel in the history of the world; and whose government is as base and corrupt as it is powerful. Accustomed to tyrannize over the ocean, and by her wealth and intrigue to keep one half of Europe cutting the throats of the other half, she flattered herself the U. States would not dare to resist her unfounded claims to maritime supremacy. In this she no doubt derived encouragement, as well from the forbearance manifested by our republican administration, and their known and acknowledged aversion to war and bloodshed which she mistook for timidity, as from a conviction of having a party sufficiently powerful in the U. S. to control the government if it dared to resist. This is known to every man who has attended to facts and passing events.

This haughty nation has however been mistaken, as well in the firmness, stability and energy of our government, as in the power of the party she relied upon in this country to promote her views and oppose those of their own government. And here permit me to remark the contrast between the minority in the British Parliament, and the minority in Congress. In the former they no sooner found that war was declared, than they united with ministers, and by an unanimous vote declared they would support the war with a view to obtain an honorable peace; in the latter our minority do nothing so much as how they were to embarrass the government, and by what means they could defeat their measures. Unaccountable as the fact is, it is nevertheless true; it is no fiction, but established by the public proceedings of the British Parliament, and the Congress of the U. States. How shameful for freemen to act thus! What! oppose their own government for resisting by force of arms those tyrannical acts of a corrupt and venal ministry, which had for their object, and if submitted to must have resulted in, placing the U. S. in a worse condition than they could be as colonies of the British crown.

It is not to be inferred that I admit, that because the minority of the British Parliament pledged themselves to support the war, until an honorable peace could be obtained that the British ministry might not procure such a peace with our government; that is an object which has been, I venture to say, at all times within their reach. Our government has manifested an anxious desire of terminating hostilities by a peace honorable to both parties; and if the British cabinet had been as sincerely disposed for peace, the war would never have commenced, neither would it have continued to this day. But it is evident to the whole world, that peace is not the object of the enemy, unless accompanied by a surrender of those rights on our part, which would entail infamy and disgrace upon us and our country forever. The pledge of the minority in the British Parliament is therefore the more remarkable, and makes the contrast between their conduct and the minority in Congress the more striking, since our object has been uniformly before the war to preserve peace, and since to obtain it; whilst the enemy has had no other object but to find pretexts for evading a compliance with our just demands, and provoking us by new aggressions, whilst professing a disposition to do justice. If the just principles upon which the war was commenced were insufficient to produce equal unanimity amongst us to that which appears to have prevailed in the British Parliament, can the minority not find in the conduct of the enemy at Hampton and elsewhere motives sufficiently powerful to stimulate them to unite with the majority, and by a bold and manly effort to inflict merited chastisement upon the authors of such barbarous and brutal wrongs? I venture to pronounce that he who cannot, and who at the same time claims to be an American, is a cold blooded traitor.

At the commencement of the present contest, our old revolutionary heroes had nearly all dropt off the stage of life, and from our long habits of peace, the handful of troops kept on our frontier had afforded but little opportunity for the display of military genius. Our navy also was, as it were, in a state of infancy; yet with this handful of force, were we compelled in defence of our inestimable rights to encounter, as I have before observed, the most powerful and at the same time the most abandoned government that ever tyrannized over any country.

Notwithstanding this apparent disparity of force, yet with our numerous and brave population, and a country abounding in all the resources necessary either for offensive or defensive warfare, we cannot for a moment doubt of our final success. With a little experience in the art of war, which we are gaining daily, our officers and men will soon teach the British legions the difference between the energies of freemen fighting the battles of the republic, and mercenary slaves contending for injustice and oppression under the orders of a despot. Let me be said of our navy: our infant

navy! Its achievements in a relative point of view are unparalleled in the history of any country upon the face of the globe. The enemy with his thousand ships of war has to lose of but two triumphs over it, whilst we can claim almost as many as we have ships. May we not hope that the late victory gained so gallantly by Commodore Perry and his brave associates on Lake Erie, over a superior British fleet, and the command of Lake Ontario now obtained by the brave Chauncey, will lead to the accomplishment of those events which must ultimately compel the enemy to make peace upon honorable terms, or be driven from the continent? I think they will. Our army in those regions will now be able to act with better effect, and the blood thirsty savage, paid and instigated to scalp and tomahawk not only our defenceless settlers on the frontiers but our unfortunate prisoners, will be checked and restrained.

Whilst we are engaged in a contest for the maintenance of those maritime rights which as an independent nation we claim under the long established principles of general law or law of nations, we are under peculiar obligation to render the homage of our gratitude & praise to a bountiful Providence for the plenty with which our country abounds in all things necessary for our comfort and convenience. Our farmers and planters raise their own grain; their flocks and herds supply their own beef, bacon and lamb; and their wool and cotton are both fabricated by the industry of the family into cloth for domestic use. Not only so, but a considerable surplus remains, by the disposal of which, sugar and coffee, &c. which by long habit have become in some measure necessities of life, are procured. And the same necessity continuing, we shall add to our independence by the culture of many articles which are at present supplied by importations from abroad. By the efforts of some enterprising individuals in the southern and eastern parts of our state, it has been demonstrated that the sugar cane can be cultivated with success; and our climate and soil are peculiarly well calculated for producing both wine and oil. Hence our independence of foreign supplies will be ensured, and the American farmer and planter, and those of Georgia particularly, will stand erect, the most independent human beings upon the face of the earth under the restraints of civil society.

Happily for this state, she has been as yet exempted from those malignant scenes of outrage which have marked the progress of the enemy in other parts of the Union; but he and his savage allies to the north, have finally succeeded in changing the aspect of affairs on our Indian frontier. A large proportion of the Creek Indians are in state of hostility against us. Some families were murdered near the mouth of Ohio in the course of the last summer by a party of Indians passing from the Lakes to the Upper Creeks. The principal chiefs of the nation, on the application of the Agent, determined to punish the murderers by putting them to death, and a party of warriors was ordered to execute their determination. This was no sooner done than the resentment of the friends of the murderers broke out in acts of open violence against all those who had been in any way concerned in causing the murderers to be put to death. From what has appeared since, it is however, certain, that the Upper Creeks had secretly determined to take part with the northern Indians in the war against the United States, and that the circumstances before mentioned only produced a premature disclosure of their object. A considerable party among the Creeks, however, preserve their faith to our government, and from them and other sources, I have derived intelligence, from time to time, of the plans and movements of the hostile party. By the restrictions of the Federal Constitution, no state or without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. Hence it was some time after the first discovery of a hostile intention on the part of the Creeks, before I could procure such information as would enable me to act, restrained as the state is by the Constitution.

At length on the 23rd day of July last, I received a written communication from the Chiefs who are at the head of the friendly part of the Nation, and immediately thereafter a letter from Colonel Hawkins as Agent of Indian Affairs, announcing that the object of the hostile Indians was, in the first instance the destruction of the friendly ones, and finally, an attack upon us; and in Col. Hawkins' letter he stated, that I should consider his communication as "authentic information of a meditated attack." Thus our situation was brought within the provisions of the constitution. In the mean time I wrote the Secretary of War, stating the situation of the Indians, and the danger to which our frontier was exposed; but before my letter reached its destination, the General Government with a promptness and decision that evince a vigilance & attention to duty which claim our warmest approbation, had anticipated our wants, and I received from the Secretary of War a letter authorizing the use of fifteen hundred militia from this state against the hostile Creeks. A general order was immediately issued for preparing the troops, and they were soon after marched to their late rendezvous on the Ocklawaha river. Circumstances which I deemed important, induced me to enlarge the number to a full Brigade, the command of which according to established custom and military usage, was tendered to Gen. John Stewart as the senior Brigadier, who, from domestic considerations, declined; and Brigadier Geo-

ral John Floyd was then called upon as the next in seniority, who accepted and is now in command, and with the detachment; And I have the satisfaction of knowing, that the measures I have pursued, and the plan of organization I have adopted, have been approved by the President.

The hostility of the Creeks being unexpected by the Government, they were in no state of preparation in this quarter for the equipment and supply of such a body of troops, which laid me under the necessity of providing for them, until the United States could have time to do so. For this purpose I advanced from the state fund appropriated for military disbursements, the sum necessary for the Contractor and Quarter Master's Department, every cent of which has been returned and is now in the Treasury. This advance was indispensable, and occasioned by the necessity that existed for immediately marching the troops to the frontier, to quiet the fears of the people, and keep them from breaking up and leaving their homes; and their stay at their rendezvous has been occasioned by the difficulty of procuring the equipments necessary to supply the various wants of so numerous a detachment. In this respect however they are exclusively under the control of the General Government, and their movements regulated by their order. They have now entered the enemy's country, and I trust under divine providence they will, aided by the co-operation of other detachments ordered upon the same service, soon subdue the faithless savages and compel them to unconditional submission. The supplies of ammunition which these hostile savages have received from the Spanish Governor at Pensacola, for the avowed purpose of making war upon us, is a subject of cognizance of which belongs to the government of the United States; and it is to be hoped, that this secret enemy will no longer be permitted with impunity, under his pretended neutrality, to put into the hands of our enemy the means of destroying us.

The quantity of ammunition which I have purchased under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature has been considerable. Of powder there has been no difficulty in procuring the quantity required; but it has been more difficult to procure any considerable quantity of lead. A sufficiency has however been obtained for the use of the troops now in the field, and measures taken, which will ensure the delivery of a large quantity more at this place, in all the present month.

In addition to the detachment now in the field, other cautionary measures for the safety of the frontier have been resorted to. Some small forts and block-houses have been built, and spies and scouts have been, and are at this time kept out; And altho' we have occasionally had false reports which have produced temporary alarm, the savages have not dared to approach our settlements; that they have not, has been occasioned, I have no doubt, by our attitude and readiness to punish them on the very first aggression.

Our sea-board has been as yet exempted from annoyance by the enemy.

The last legislature passed a resolution, authorizing the Executive to keep six companies of militia in the field, one in each county on the sea-board, but as much as I did not perceive the necessity for their service, and they were to be kept at the expense of the state, and that expense would have exceeded the whole amount appropriated for military disbursements, at least a three-fold degree, I declined calling them out. The result has justified my determination, and the funds of the state, and the lives of the men have been preserved for occasions of real danger. It is nevertheless my opinion that some precautionary measures are at this time necessary. The season has arrived and will continue for some time, which, in our climate, is the most favorable for the operations of a fleet; and as little as possible ought to be put to hazard.

The plan adopted in Savannah, the execution of which is committed to a committee of safety, of keeping vigilant and active persons employed with fast rowing boats at the mouths of the inlets to give immediate notice upon the appearance of the enemy and thereby prevent surprise, is undoubtedly as good as any that under existing circumstances can be devised; but that alone is insufficient. A competent force ought to be ready to oppose the enemy on his first attempt to land. The most efficient for this purpose, next to that of river craft armed with heavy pieces of ordnance, I respectfully conceive, will be Artillery. A battalion of this description of force, organized so as to be capable of rapid movements, and stationed at some convenient place near the sea coast for the winter, would be highly useful. They could be moved to some healthful situation in the interior during the summer and fall, or they might be permitted to return upon furlough.

Whilst upon this subject, permit me to call your attention to the present state and condition of our militia. They are our great resources for defence until the arm of the Union can be extended to our protection and support. Thirty years experience has taught us that our present plan for their instruction is altogether insufficient; and now that we are in a state of war, it is time to make an effort to profit by that experience. It is with diffidence that I venture to suggest a plan for our improvement in this particular, but so fully am I impressed with the necessity of it, that my diffidence has been overcome by a sense of public duty, and I have therefore prepared a short

sketch which is submitted for your consideration in a separate document accompanying this communication. The shares reserved for the state in stock of the Planters' Bank of Savannah were subscribed for, and thirty thousand dollars were paid to the same object before July following; which two sums make fifty per cent on the whole amount of the stock reserved for the state, and is all that has yet been called for.

The present situation of our country requiring additional resources for carrying on the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, Congress, at their late session passed an act laying a direct tax, the proportion of which to Georgia is ninety four thousand nine hundred and thirty six dollars and forty nine cents. The act imposing this tax contains a proposition, that the states, or either of them, may pay their respective proportions into the National Treasury, and that in doing so, they will "be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum, if paid by the 10th of February next, and ten per centum, if paid before the first day of May in the same year," and to collect the amount in any manner they may think proper. Permit me to recommend the adoption of this proposition, and the passage of a law to give it effect. The state has at this time more than the amount in the Treasury of the United States, and the difficulty which has already been experienced of transporting large sums, without incurring considerable expense will be avoided, the state will gain, considerably by the transfer, and the United States will have a sum of much importance for the immediate use of the money.

An abstract will be laid before you by the Treasurer which will show in a clear and explicit manner the present state of our finances; and I have pleasure in stating that they have as yet been amply sufficient for all our wants.

A proposition has been received from the state of North Carolina for altering the Federal Constitution in those parts which provide for the manner of electing representatives in Congress; and of appointing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, so that each state shall by its Legislature be divided into a number of districts equal to the number of representatives and electors to which such state may be entitled, and I now submit it for your consideration.

A list of Executive appointments made during the recess, and which are subject to Legislative interference, is herewith submitted.

To the documents accompanying this communication, permit me to claim your most serious attention. They will more fully and clearly explain the transactions of the Executive for the last political year, than could possibly be done by an address of this kind without going too much into detail. Upon Examination I trust it will be found, that a strict adherence to duty and an honest intent to promote the best interests of the state, have at no time and under no circumstances been departed from. Having served the state as its Governor for four years in succession, with slender talents it is true, but with a zeal inferior to no one's, and entertaining an opinion that in a government like ours, a rotation in office, particularly the Executive, at reasonable intervals ought to prevail, I take the liberty to decline being considered as a candidate at the approaching election. I am well aware that the present moment is a very unfavorable one for a change, and I should have felt reluctance in making a determination to withdraw, if I had not at the same time felt assured that you are in your power to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose talents and integrity eminently qualify him for the station, and who is in the full enjoyment of the public confidence.

That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may protect and defend our beloved country; that he may enable the people to triumph over all their enemies, and finally that he may bless them with peace, plenty and happiness is the sincere prayer of your devoted fellow citizen.

D. B. MITCHELL.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal is on an Island of the same name. The Island is 30 miles long, and its average breadth about 7, its circumference 70. The city is built on its south side; its bank at this point from 10 to 15 feet above the level of the water. "A deep and rapid current flows (says Heriot) between the shore and the Islands of St. Helena. A strong N. E. wind is therefore necessary to carry vessels up to the town." The town was once enclosed in a stone fortification, which is now in ruins. Its defences are trifling, unless they are composed of artificial batteries. The town and its environs are estimated to contain about 12,000 inhabitants. Back of the town about 2 and an 1-2 miles distant, is a mountain about 700 feet above the level of the river. "It is of a long shape, and runs upwards of two miles from N. to S. subsiding towards the centre over which a road passes. The scene displayed from the top of the mountain, is said to be extensive and rich. The city, the cultivated lands, the habitations interspersed among trees, the river dashing into clouds of white foam over the rocks of La Chime, and sweeping its silver course, around a variety of Islands," these, and various other points, compose the scenery towards the east.

The Island contains 9 parishes: La Chime, where Prevost is said to be, situated to oppose the landing of our troops,

is on the S. E. side. It is a place of all the merchants of the streets. The Canada are embarked in boats, to reach the St. Lawrence. "It received its name from a plan which had been projected of penetrating through the mountains of North America to China; the persons engaged in this enterprise having embarked at this spot."

\* Nine miles higher up from Montreal.

JAMES BURGESS,

Real & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Shoe and Shoe Making Business*, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Hines, and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his peculiar attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 5—m

MARYLAND.

*Kent County, &c.*  
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an assessor judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Samuel Armstrong*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the (sums mentioned in the said act) schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on which, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said *Samuel Armstrong* having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application; and a Constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody, I do hereby certify, and the said *Samuel Armstrong* having given sufficient security for his appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as a debt he may be liable to by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said *Samuel Armstrong* be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be giving a copy of this order (to be inserted in the "Eastern Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said *Samuel Armstrong* should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen.  
Thomas Worrell.

November 23—4

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst. a negro man who calls himself *John Fisher*, of a light complexion; no marks remembered, but one of his foreteeth broken. His clothing cannot be described, as he had several sorts of it, and may probably change them. I will give forty dollars if taken in the county; if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if out of the State the above reward, with all reasonable charges if lodged in the jail at Easton, Maryland.

Mary Norris.

Near Easton, Oct. 19—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RESERVED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *John Carter*, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of general appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELLERT,

Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31.—m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a light mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about sixteen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no recollection of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. He is clothed with a pair of pantaloons, one pair cross-barred, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn hat, and two new worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarded hatching him at their perils.

JAMES FAIRBRIGHT.

Easton, Md. June 1—m

The Editors of the *Wilmington Watchman* and *Philadelphia Aurora* will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 15th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *Frank*. He is about 25 years of age, five feet one inch high—His clothing, when committed, was a blue cloth coat, an orange shirt, a leam-made yellow cotton plaid pantaloons, an old black hat very much torn; has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knarled knee—Says he belongs to Gen. Buckenough, about four miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

of Fred' county, Md.

Nov. 2, 1813—(9)—8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of September last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto boy, who calls himself *JOSEPH*, supposed to be about 15 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. His clothing when committed, was an indifferent suit of blue & red cloth. Has a small scar on his right cheek; says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Perry, near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The owner is hereby desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Morris Jones, Sheriff

Frederick county, Maryland.

October 9, (19) 1813—8





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

### THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable in advance. No paper can be continued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Circuit Court of Talbot County.

Will be sold at the residence of WILLIAM WATTS, deceased, on the 15th day of December next, if not, on the next day, all his personal property, consisting of valuable stock, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and a pen of Fat Hogs, Cows, Pigs, Sows, Farming Utensils, House hold and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale on all sums above six dollars, and all sums under the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and be continued from day to day until all the property is sold. Particulars made known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

NICHOLAS WATTS, Adm'or.  
November 30—3

### PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeable to an order of the Circuit Court of Talbot County.

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of December next, if not, the next day, all the personal property of JAMES DAVIS, late of Talbot County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pork, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of \$5 and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.  
of John Davis, deceased.

December 7—4

BRANCH OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, AT EASTON.

December 7th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this Institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted, unless the same is drawn upon prior to the act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, and on Bills of Exchange of certain descriptions," agreeable to the following table:

Amount	Stamp of 5 cents.
Above 100 & not exceeding 250	10
250	25
500	50
1000	75
1500	1.00
2000	1.25
3000	1.50
4000	1.75
5000	2.00
6000	2.25
7000	2.50
8000	2.75

JAMES EARLE, Cash'r.

Dec. 7—5

### THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline to keep at the end of the present year, will dispose of his stock of Goods on hand, cheap for Cash.

He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and make payment immediately, or close their accounts by notes.

WILLIAM CHANDLER.

Centerville, Dec. 7—3

### NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY WHITELEY & Co.

Have just received from Baltimore, a general assortment of

CROSERIES, HATBANDS, CUTLERY, and various other articles.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Liquors, Castings, &c. &c.—All of which they will sell low for Cash.

Nov. 30—3

### I WISH TO EMPLOY.

As an Overseer, a man with a small family, who can be well recommended.

JOSEPH E. MOSE.

Cambridge, Nov. 30—3

### NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for Cash.

November 9—6

### VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

Murray, Drafter, Fairman & Co. and James Webster, of Philadelphia,

will shortly issue PROSPECTS for publication by subscription.

### TWO ENGRAVINGS

OF THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

They sent an Artist to obtain authentic information, and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was happily assisted by Capt. PERRY, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and drawings which he procured, are now in the hands of two distinguished Engravers, who have undertaken to execute TWO HANDS FINISHED PICTURES, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

Nov. 30—3

## National Legislature.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1813.

At the usual hour of meeting, it appeared that the following members were present, viz.

From New Hampshire—Nicholas Gilman, John Mason.

From Massachusetts—Joseph B. Varnum.

From Connecticut—David Daggett.

From Vermont—Dudley Chase, Jonathan Robinson.

From New Jersey—John Lambert.

From Pennsylvania—Abner Lacock, Michael Leib.

From Delaware—Outerbridge Horsey.

From Maryland—Samuel Smith.

From Virginia—Richard Brent, Wm. B. Giles.

From North Carolina—James Turner.

From South Carolina—James Galliard, John Taylor.

From Georgia—Charles Tait.

From Kentucky—Jesse Bledsoe.

From Tennessee—Joseph Anderson.

From Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Worthington.

From Louisiana—James Brown, Elejus Farnettin.

The Vice President being absent the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President pro tempore; and Mr. Varnum of Massachusetts was chosen.

Mr. Bibb, elected from Georgia, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The usual message was sent to the House, and Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brent were appointed on the part of the Senate on the joint committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were ready to proceed to business, &c.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

The Speaker, (Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky) took the chair a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

Having stated the severe indisposition of the Clerk of the House, (P. Magruder, Esq.) which disabled him from attending, the Speaker intimated, that, if no objection was made to the proceedings, the Assistant Clerk, (Mr. G. Magruder) would act until the Clerk should be sufficiently recovered to attend his duty in the House.

No objection being made to the proposition, the Assistant Clerk proceeded to call over the roll by States, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were present:—

From New Hampshire—Roger Vose.

From Massachusetts—William Baylies.

Abijah Bigelow, Daniel Dewey, Levi Hubbard, Cyrus King, John Reed, Nathaniel Ruggies, James Parker.

From Connecticut—Ephraim Proctor.

Champion, John Davenport, Jr. Lyman Law, Jonathan O. Mesley, Timothy Pitkin, Lewis B. Sturges.

From Vermont—Wm. C. Bradley, Ezra Butler, Jas. Fisk, Richard Skinner, Charles Rich.

From New York—Daniel Avery, Oliver C. Comstock, Jonathan Fisk, Jos. Geddes, Thomas P. Grosvenor, Moses Kent, John Lefferts, John Lovett, Jacob Markell, Morris S. Miller, Hosea Moffatt, Ebenezer Sage, Wm. S. Smith, John W. Taylor, Eliza I. Winter.

From New Jersey—Lewis Condit, William Cox, Jacob Huffy, James Schureman, Richard Stockton, Thomas Ward.

From Pennsylvania—Wm. Anderson, David Bard, Root, Brown, John Conrad, William Crawford, Roger Davis, William Finley, Hugh Glasgow, Isaac Griffin, Charles J. Ingersoll, Samuel D. Ingham, Jared Irwin, Aaron Lytle, Wm. Piper, Jonathan Roberts, Adam Scherbert, Isaac Smith, Adamson Tompkins, Thos. Wilson.

From Delaware—Thomas Cooper.

From Maryland—Stephen Archer, Joseph Kent, Alexander McKim, Nicholas R. Moore, Philip Stuart.

From Virginia—William A. Borwell, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, Thomas Groves, Peterson Goodwyn, John P. Hungerford, J. Kerr, Joseph Lewis, Jr. Wm. McCoy, Hugh Nelson, Thomas Newton, John Smith, Francis White.

From North Carolina—Willis Alston, John Culpeper, Peter Forney, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph Pearson, Israel Pickens, Bartlett Yancey.

From South Carolina—Samuel Farrow, Theodore Gaillard, John Kershaw, William Lowndes.

From Georgia—Wm. Barnett, Bolling Hall, George M. Troup.

From Kentucky—Henry Clay, (Speaker) Joseph Desha, Wm. P. Duval, Samuel McKee, Thomas Montgomery, Stephen Ormsby, Solomon P. Sharp.

From Tennessee—John E. Bowen, Thomas K. Harris, Perry W. Humphreys, John Rhea.

From Ohio—John Alexander, James Caldwell, Wm. Creighton, Junr. John M'Lean, Rezin Beall.

From Louisiana—Thomas B. Robertson.

From Indiana Territory—Jonathan Jennings.

From Missouri—Edward Hempstead.

From Illinois—Shadrack Bond.

It appearing that a majority of the whole House, forming a quorum thereof, was present, the speaker announced the readiness of the house to proceed to business.

The following new members were qualified and took their seats:

From Pennsylvania—Daniel Udre (in place of Mr. Hymenman resigned) and Edward Crouch, in the place of Mr. Glouinger, resigned.

On Motion of Mr. Findley, a message was sent to inform the Senate that the house had formed a quorum and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of the same gentlemen, the usual order for furnishing the members with newspapers was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house of their being formed and ready to proceed to business.

A joint committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Findley and Mr. Stockton on the part of this house, to inform the President of the U. States that both houses were formed and ready to receive his communication. And the house adjourned.

Tuesday December 7.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. COLLS, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IN meeting you at the present interesting juncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favorable report to the Mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation, from the respect due to the distinguished sovereign who had invited them, by his offer of mediation, from the readiness, with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their Legislature, for the liberality which their plenipotentiaries would carry into the negotiations; that no time would be lost by the British government in enlarging the experiment for hastening a step to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the Mediation on that side, was the less to be doubted; as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions, on either side, to the decision of an empire, but to afford, merely an opportunity, honorable and desirable to both for discussing and if possible, adjusting them, for the interest of both.

The British cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace, for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communications from our envoys have reached us; no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance; and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement is derived from the success, with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, upon the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character, as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie the squadron under command of captain Perry, having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ensued in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals, with a victory, never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been magnified.

On Lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favored by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander, to bring on a decisive action. Caution was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre; and to prove, by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display of his own talents, and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the northwestern army transferred the warthither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and disposition of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared; to Colonel Johnson and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky at the head of them, whose heroism, signified in the war which established the Independence of his country, sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power; to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy, by whom they were disappointed and abandoned; and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare, which desolated its frontiers, and imposed on its citizens the most harassing services.

In consequence of the naval superiority on Lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for counteracting our forces by water, operations, which had been previously planned were set on foot, against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced, in the first instance, by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect at one time so favorable was not realized.

The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation, conscious of mutual enmity in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our South Western border, the Creek tribes, who, yielding to our persevering endeavors, were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, initiated by a bloody fanaticism, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favor enterprises of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States from the States of Georgia and Tennessee, which, with the nearest regular troops, and our corps from the Mississippi Territory, might not only chastise the savages, but present peace, but make lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, as far as it is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal, with which it was espoused, and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue are authorized by the complete success, with which a well planned enterprise was executed against a body of hostile savages, by a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of Gen. Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a large body of them, gained under the immediate command of Major General Jackson; an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy in courting the aid of the savages, in all quarters, had the natural effect of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion, which, even among those best disposed towards the U. States, was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against. A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them, has thus been forced upon us. But, in yielding to it, the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and in its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy, who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle, chiefly to the number of their savage associates; and who have not controlled them, either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from scenes of carnage without a parallel, on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity and of honorable war.

For these enormities, the enemy are equally responsible, whether with the power to prevent them they want the will, or with the knowledge of a want of power they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflictive to humanity.

A standing law of G. Britain naturalizes, as is well known, all aliens, complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the U.

States; and naturalized subjects are, in war, employed by her government as common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations promulgated since commencement of the war compel citizens of the U. States, being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; whilst of the native emigrants from the U. States who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually bore arms against the United States within their limits; some of whom having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession. The British commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and sent to G. Britain for trial as criminals, a number of individuals, who had emigrated from the British dominions long prior to the state of war between the two nations, who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognized by the law and the practice of G. Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be committed on the American prisoners of war sent to G. Britain.

It was hoped that this necessary consequence of the step unduly taken on the part of G. Britain would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct, and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel enterprise by its example.

This was unhappily not the case. In violation of our consistency and of humanity, American officers and non commissioned officers, in double the number of the British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement, with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to G. Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified at the same time that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts and frontiers, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed on us, a correspondent number of British officers prisoners of war in our hands were immediately put into close confinement, to shroud the fate of those confined by the enemy; and the British government has been apprised of the determination of this government, to retaliate on the same proceeding against us, contrary to the humane modes of warfare.

It is fortunate for the United States that they have in their power to meet the enemy, in this deplorable contest, as it is honorable to them, that they do not join in it, but under the most imperative obligations, & with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French government on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation since the close of your late session. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States at Paris had not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia being always to be regarded as a great bulwark of defence and security for free States, and the Constitution having ever committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States, I recommend to Congress a revision of the militia laws for the purpose of securing, more effectually, the services of all detachments called into the employment & placed under the government of the U. States.

It will deserve the consideration of Congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for delaying the expense incident to the first assembling, as well as to the subsequent movements of detachments called into the national service.

To give to our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to Congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of our powers, at war with enemies of the U. States, such use of the American ports & markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, the receipts into the Treasury have exceeded \$37,000,000 12, of which near 21,000,000 were the produce of duties. After meeting all the demands for the public service, there remained in the Treasury on that day, near \$7,000,000. Under the authority continued in the act of the 21st of August last, for borrowing \$7,000,000 12, that sum has been obtained on terms more favorable to the U. States than those of the preceding loan made during the present year. Further sums to a considerable amount will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, from the facility with which the public engagements have been kept, & the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds, that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expenses of the current year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained. The campaign has, indeed, in its latter stages in one quarter, been less favorable than was expected, but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honorable to the American arms.

The attacks of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Meigs, on Sacket's Harbor, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully



by reported; nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceful dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or unattended.

On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Fort George, Erie and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit and the extinction of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honor on the discipline and prowess of our soldiery, the best auguries of a final victory.

In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile and of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favored; for the abundance of our internal tranquility, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all, for the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war; yet these will never be regarded as the greatest evils, by the friends of liberty, and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly comforting, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favored situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages, of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time crushed and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the most essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and is even ready giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

It much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliation on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliation the former, and of providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an insult accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing, while preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the need and value, which will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights, and a longer duration of our future peace are realized, than could be expected without these fruits of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, is in its progress a force proportioned to its situation; and that the union of states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In the war, with all its vicissitudes, it illustrates the capacity and desire of the United States to be a great, a brave, and a powerful nation; worthy of the name which it has assumed to cultivate with all others; and which, by its own example, teaches all other nations the value of justice and peace, and the necessity of their claims have never extended, and is continuing for these, we daily testify to our countrymen, in the daily testimony of increasing knowledge that the nation, and now happily repose our trusts in the smiles of Heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.  
Washington, Dec. 7, 1813.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Howell, from Rhode Island, appointed and took his seat.

The President's Message was received and read.

Several orders were adopted or laid aside, relating to the regulations for conducting business.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The following other Members appeared and took their seats:

From Massachusetts—Timothy Pickens and Laban Wheaton.

From Vermont—Wm. Strong.

From Rhode Island—Ed. Jackson, Jr.

From Connecticut—Benjamin Tallmadge.

From New York—Thomas I. Oakley.

From Maryland—Alex. C. Hanson.

From Virginia—John Clayton; Hugh Caperton.

From N. Carolina—Rd. Stanford and Messack Franklin.

From S. Carolina—John C. Calhoun.

From Georgia—Thomas F. Elmer, and

From Tennessee—John Sevier.

The Message from the President was then received, read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Dawson

The several standing committees were ordered to be appointed, except the committee of Elections. Adjourned.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his collection by the 25th of January next, particularly solicits those who have not settled up their taxes for the present year, to come forward without delay, and pay them. The subscriber will attend at Denton every Tuesday, for the purpose of settling up the collection.

JAMES GRAYLESS, Collector  
of the Tax for Caroline county,  
Nov. 30—1813

ALMANACK FOR 1814,  
For sale at this office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

#### THE CAMPAIGN.

Appears to have terminated, or at least to have arrived at that stage when its result may be anticipated, and where we may step for a moment to take a retrospect of its progress. Reflection as naturally succeeds action as rest does labor; and we see no reason why we should not commit to paper the result of our reflections.

We are the more induced to a task by no means unpleasing, from the desponding character of certain articles we have seen in prints friendly to the government, which speak of the failure of the campaign. The error lies in identifying the campaign with the expedition against Montreal. Now, although that expedition has failed, perhaps from causes beyond human control—we say perhaps, for we are not quite certain that a heavy responsibility does not rest somewhere for this abortion—the campaign on the whole has been brilliant, and attended with the most beneficial results. A month ago, we hoped that Montreal would have been in our possession long before this day. Had Providence permitted us to achieve that object, the conclusion of the campaign of the past summer would have been not only brilliant, but fortunate beyond what the most sanguine could have calculated at its commencement.

The campaign opened under the most auspicious circumstances. The fall of Mackinaw and the surrender of Detroit, together with the superiority of the enemy on all the lakes, had enabled him to gain over and employ against us numerous tribes of the northern Indians, and exposed the frontier to their barbarous incursions. The distance to which the seat of war was thus removed from the bounds of civilization, the indefinite force of the enemy, and his rapid transitions from point to point combined with the nature of the ground on which it was necessary to act, interposed almost insuperable difficulties in the way of our military operations in the North West. Whilst in the North the vast extent of the frontier, and the command of the navigable waters which form its boundaries, gave the British officers an opportunity of employing their limited force to the greatest possible advantage. And how much may be effected on such ground with an inferior force, the history of the British campaigns against Canada, with a force comprising the French army opposed to the abundantly superior. The occupation of Montreal, even that day, was considered an event sufficiently important to form an era in the military history of British America. A conquest which was not accomplished until the fourth campaign, nor until after a much greater expenditure of blood and treasure in each than we have encountered in that which is now about terminating.

Of the terms of the campaign the bare enumeration will be sufficient to impress the reader with their magnitude and importance; and perhaps of the actions on which those have been most brilliant, although most trying, have not terminated in the acquisition of territory or the capture of armies. Of this description was the capture and defeat of the enemy in his regular siege of the stockade, dignified by the name of Fort Mifflin, in which a band of brave fellows, principally patriotic volunteers, maintained a gallant position with the most cool and determined bravery, during several days against the united efforts of able skill and numbers. Still more glorious was the repulse of the enemy in his attempt on Sackett's Harbor, where the slight officers and soldiers of the army were shamefully aided at with their own weapons by a handful of troops and undisciplined volunteers, under a Militia General unprepared, though not perhaps unskilled, in the art of war. It is not for us to preclaim anew the merits of the gallant Croghan, and his worthy associates in battle; whose exploit, in repelling an overwhelming force of the enemy, and covering its commanders with shame and confusion, has rekindled the national spirit, and will live in history as one of the most glorious actions, by which a corps have assembled on the plains of youthful commander ever diding's credit. The enemy are suspicious of himself. Nor let us forget the honorable designs, they had against the quarter retracts from the scene withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attracted to the repulse of a greatly inferior force of the enemy in their attempt on Craney Island, where many a fishman found a watery grave. Not less worthy the applause of a grateful people, though less successful, was the repulse of the enemy by a band of brave Virginians against the foe at Hampton, in which an exploit was performed, by which soldiers cutting their way through an enemy's force infinitely superior, which has been seldom equaled, perhaps never excelled, by the most experienced veterans.

The conquests by our arms, present themselves so obviously to every one's recollection, that it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate them, unless to rejoice at their consequences. The capture of York, the capital of upper Canada, securing the northern depot of stores and ammunition, followed by the capture of Fort George, were actions of themselves sufficient to signalize a campaign, and crown with laurels those who executed them. They led the way to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, which with the victories just recited, achieved by the combined efforts of our army and navy, (verifying the prediction contained in a letter given at the City dinner in honor of our Naval Triumphs) "illuminated the Lakes with the splendor of the ocean." The capture of the British force in that

quarter, by judicious and rapid movement which the dominion of the Lake enabled our forces to execute, crowned our arms with the most decisive success. On the lower Lake, swinging a wariness approaching to pusillanimity on the part of the skillful captain who commands the naval force of the enemy, our gallant seamen Chamaevy has not met with such decisive fortune, though he has attained a superiority which compels the enemy to a noble flight. If he has not commanded entire success, he has at least deserved it; and has been at least so far successful as to prove the way for our army to make a descent on the lower province.

Purposely avoiding all notice of the events in the South, which it will be time enough to relate succinctly, when the campaign in that quarter has terminated, we have brought down the series of events in the North West to the recent battle at Williamsburgh, as it is generally called, where the rear of our army had a warm engagement with the enemy, who was repulsed with a loss, supposed to be greater than our own. Here again the bravery of American troops has been tried and approved, in a sharp and continued encounter with veteran soldiers. And army has been stopped in full march for Montreal, from causes which, as they have appeared before the public, we do not understand, and shall not attempt to explain. We do not yet relinquish the hope, that Montreal will be ours long before the date of which public opinion has now postponed its acquisition.

Having reviewed the events, what, in a few words, are the results of the campaign? They are sufficient to gladden the hearts of patriots, and to confound the unworthy millions who predicted, and would rejoice at defeat or disaster to our arms. The errors and misfortunes of the last campaign retrieved; our territory regained, and its citizens redeemed from the brutal sway of a depraved enemy; the northern Indian tribes subjugated for ever; the whole Western frontier relieved from the tomahawk and scalping knife; the enemy expelled from the possession of the upper part of the Province, whence he used to send his swarms of savages to ravage the frontier settlements; the entire possession of Lake Erie, giving us the command of Lake Huron, and all its great extent of shore and sea; the superiority on Lake Ontario; our army increasing and competent to reduce Kingston and Montreal, not to speak of ulterior operations, presents a group of objects, as different from those which offered themselves to our view at this time last year, as they are, consisting to humanity, and gratifying to the patriot of the nation. If they do not come up to our expectation, or that of the public, whose eyes have been anxiously fixed on Montreal, it is, perhaps, because our own expectations have been raised too high by our late success, and, in our anticipations, we have been prompted by our wishes, more than by a calculation of time and chance, which, the old proverb says, happens unto all men.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

FROM THE FALLOM.

FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Babin, prisoner from France in the States, arrived in town yesterday. He informs that he left Nantes on the 24th of Oct. and heard a report of a great battle, claiming a victory, but did not understand that any official account had been received. Mr. B. brought a file of Paris papers to the 15th Oct. Nantes to the 18th, and saw a Monitor of the 17th. The French and Span. French fleets were at Nantes, ready for sea, and it is supposed came out a few days after the Brutus.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE PAPERS.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

From the 21st to the 30th of Sept. there have been admitted into the hospitals of Paris, 112 persons.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

Letters from Dresden of the 5th and 6th say, that the Emperor was still in that city. It appears that he has presided in Saxony some important operation, and will live in history as one of the most glorious actions, by which a corps have assembled on the plains of youthful commander ever diding's credit. The enemy are suspicious of himself. Nor let us forget the honorable designs, they had against the quarter retracts from the scene withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attracted to the repulse of a greatly inferior force of the enemy in their attempt on Craney Island, where many a fishman found a watery grave. Not less worthy the applause of a grateful people, though less successful, was the repulse of the enemy by a band of brave Virginians against the foe at Hampton, in which an exploit was performed, by which soldiers cutting their way through an enemy's force infinitely superior, which has been seldom equaled, perhaps never excelled, by the most experienced veterans.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The common council had yesterday a long discussion upon the price of bread, which ended by submitting the project to a committee consisting of the count of Alton, a member of the common council for each quarter, who is charged with an explicit report means, if there are any, to reduce the price.

A committee of bakers, with a solicitor, waited on the Mayor. His lordship persists in fixing the price according to the mean price of grain; but the bakers will not consent. His lordship has given them till 4 o'clock to determine.

Courier.

It appears, that the suspicions that we have expressed relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and the Spanish government, were but too well founded. The recall of general Castanos, and the representation of Lord W. on the subject are assigned as the cause.

Government has given orders to embark for Spain, all the troops in the depot near the coast, capable of carrying arms.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, the American envoys have written to the emperor of Russia desiring him to receive them at his head quarters; but his majesty has refused them this favor.

under pretext that he had no place to receive them.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

By the Russian ship, Alexander, arrived at this port yesterday, in 34 days from Lisbon, verbal accounts from that place to the 27th October, (16 days before) and London advices to the 15th of October (15 days later) have been received.

Mr. Nathan Endicott, of Salem, who came passenger, informs, that before he left Lisbon, he saw London papers to the 10th October which contained no news except mentioning that the United States frigate Essex and the Congress were off the coast of Brazil—the former with considerable specie on board. The Portuguese had arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, with two or three millions of money on board.

He also informs, that accounts had been received of Lord Wellington's army having advanced 10 leagues into France, and retreated back again; and that it was reported when he sailed, that Wellington was about making an attack on Bayona. He heard nothing respecting Peninsular. He had Lisbon papers on board, to the 20 Oct. but they were taken out by the officers of the Majesty.

Mr. Endicott saw on the exchange books in Lisbon, the names of seven or five sail of British vessels, captured by the American privateers Rattlesnake and Scourge, in the North Sea.

Capt. Martain, who left the Majesty on Friday last, and who has been on board of her several days, informs, that she has not captured any vessel in that time of great value. She has ordered a great number of neutral vessels from Boston, and permitted them all to proceed on their voyage. Some time last week she took a Bremer ship from Boston, bound to New-York, loaded with fish and oil, took on board, and gave her up.

Capt. Hays of the Majesty, had received letters informing that he would be relieved in a few days by the Saturn 74. The officers also stated, that he had received letters stating that Ad. or Lord Cochrane was coming out in the spring with 10 sail of the line, and that Boston would be blockaded. The Majesty gave chase to a schooner at 12 o'clock at night about 16 days since, and continued it till next morning—when the chase commenced, the schooner was on the lee bow—5 miles thick, and squally, after chasing 12 hours, gave up the chase—By a vessel under Swedish colours, which she boarded same day, they learned the schooner was the Com. Hull, from Boston for Charleston. The Majesty mounts 30 guns, which are exercised twice a day, has about 250 men, and her bulwarks are 12 feet high, and are 18 inches thick of solid timber.

#### Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 6 1813.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, all the delegates present, except those from Allegany County, severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of Government.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker? The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, John Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of J. D.) Doherty, Maulsby, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Danks, Thigman, Mason, Kersner, Gaby, 30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Packer, Millard, Causin, Blackstone, Beyer, Jer. Spencer, Hand's, John Thomas, Crabby, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Tancy, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Dicks, Bayly, Cottman, Parham, Rogers, John H. Thomas, Griffith, Teitel, Leecompte, John R. Evans, Lusby, Hoger, Robert, Evans, Potter, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Haney, Jones, 42.

So it was determined in negative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey the question was put, by yeas and nays, that this house do postpone to admit the members from Allegany County, to qualify and take their seats as members of this house, until they have decided upon the constitutionality & legality of the returning returns from Allegany County, to wit:

(Which have been published in the Star.)

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, John Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of J. D.) Doherty, Maulsby, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Danks, Thigman, Mason, Kersner, Gaby, 30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Packer, Millard, Causin, Blackstone, Beyer, Jer. Spencer, Hand's, John Thomas, Crabby, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Tancy, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Dicks, Bayly, Cottman, Parham, Rogers, John H. Thomas, Griffith, Teitel, Leecompte, John R. Evans, Lusby, Hoger, Robert, Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Wilson, 42.

William, Quinton, Handy, Inc. Thomas, Delaplace, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kigout, Crabby—42.

So it was determined in the negative. On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, the question was put, that the members from Allegany County, to qualify and take their seats as members of this house, until they have decided upon the constitutionality & legality of the returning returns, and that the said members be admitted to qualify.

The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Packer, Millard, Causin, Blackstone, Beyer, Jer. Spencer, Hand's, John Thomas, Crabby, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Tancy, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogers, Bayly, Cottman, Parham, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Teitel, Leecompte, John R. Evans, Lusby, Hoger, Robert, Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Haney, Jones, Thomas, Delaplace, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kigout, Crabby—42.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, John Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of J. D.) Doherty, Maulsby, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Danks, Thigman, Mason, Kersner, Gaby, 30.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the house proceed to ballot for a speaker? The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, John Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of J. D.) Doherty, Maulsby, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Danks, Thigman, Mason, Kersner, Gaby, 30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Packer, Millard, Causin, Blackstone, Beyer, Jer. Spencer, Hand's, John Thomas, Crabby, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Tancy, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogers, Bayly, Cottman, Parham, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Teitel, Leecompte, John R. Evans, Lusby, Hoger, Robert, Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Haney, Jones, Thomas, Delaplace, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kigout, Crabby—42.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Wm. C. Hillman and Mr. George Reinhardt of Nottingham, qualified by taking the several oaths, prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box on examination thereof, it appeared that John C. Herbert Esq. was elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a clerk, and assistant clerk; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and entered their names and reported that Ephraim S. Keld was elected clerk, and Gilbert Pierce assistant clerk.

The house appointed Cornelius Mills, Sergeant at Arms. Ordered that he be qualified.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.  
Mr. John H. Thomas delivers a memorial from Thomas H. Powel, of the city of Annapolis, praying that the seats of Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude Esqrs. may be vacated, inasmuch as the election of delegates for the city of Annapolis was illegally conducted and closed; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of elections, and Messrs. Packer, J. H. Thomas, Wilson, Potter and Dorsey were elected.

The memorial of Thomas H. Bowls, was referred to the committee of elections.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of claims; and Messrs. T. N. Williams, John R. Evans, Baker, Hilberry, Jer. Spencer, Ford and Mason were elected.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a memorial from Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Greenwell, of Allegany county, praying that they may be admitted to take their seats in this house, and that the seats of Messrs. Reinhardt, Howard & McCullough, may be vacated; which was read and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the trustees of the state, enclosing an account current of funded stock to the 31st of October, 1813, inclusive, and an account current of the interest received on said stock to the same period; which was read and referred to the committee of claims. Also a communication from the treasurer of the Western Shore, enclosing a statement of the loan negotiated under the authority of a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at May session, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and a further communication enclosing letters from the Presidents of the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester; the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, accepting the terms proposed by the legislature at November session 1812, for the renewal of the charters. Which were severally read and referred to the committee of claims.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of grievances & courts of justice, and Messrs. Bayly, Causin, Leecompte, John Thomas and Donaldson were elected.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial from Thomas Lloyd, requesting to



be admitted on the floor of the house for the purpose of taking down and reporting the debates; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dorsey moved the following order: Ordered, That Thomas Lloyd, of Philadelphia, be permitted to occupy a seat in some part of the chamber of the house of delegates, (to be assigned by the speaker) for the purpose of reporting the debates of this house for the information of the public.

Mr. Blackstone moved the following order: Ordered, That the committee of which he is instructed to have printed all papers ordered by this house to be printed during the present session. Adjourned.

#### SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1813.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of Government for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following members appeared in the Senate:

Messrs. James Brown, Elijah Davis, Solomon Frederick, Levi Holmingsworth, Wm. Hollingsworth, Edward Lloyd, Wm. M. Carey, John Stephens, John Williams, N. Smith, Williams.

A sufficient number of members being convened to constitute a Senate, they were called to order by the speaker, a justice of the peace for Annapolis county, agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

Thomas, Elijah Davis of Harford county was unanimously appointed President of the Senate.

Mr. Thomas Rogers was appointed Clerk, Mr. James G. Lewis was appointed assistant Clerk, Mr. Henry Williamson, committee clerk.

Mr. Henry Thompson was appointed messenger and Mr. John Sullivan, door keeper.

The president laid before the senate a letter dated Sept. 19, 1813, from Mr. Thomas Hawkins of Frederick county, resigning his seat in the senate; which was read.

Whereupon resolved That the senate proceed immediately to the election of a member to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby. Mr. Thomas Hawkins of Frederick county was unanimously elected.

The president laid before the Senate a letter dated October 1, 1813 from Mr. Upton Bruce, of Allegany county, resigning his seat in the Senate; which was read. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Nothing of importance was this day transacted. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Senate informed the house (by message) that they were ready to proceed to business. Messrs. N. Williams and E. Lloyd were appointed to wait upon his excellency the governor, and inform him that the Senate were prepared to receive any communications he might think proper to lay before them.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from the executive: [which shall appear in the next Star] which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Thomas Hawkins the member elected appeared in the Senate, qualified, and took his seat.

The Clerk of the Council delivered the following communications from the executive accompanied by the documents thereon referred to:

IN COUNCIL,  
Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "a supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay;" and of an extract from a former law of the same legislature, which have been sent to this department by his excellency governor Snyder, for the purpose of being laid before the General Assembly of Maryland.

We also transmit a resolution passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This resolution will receive from the General Assembly the deliberate attention to which its importance justly entitles it.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. the President of the Senate, and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

IN COUNCIL,  
Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to acquaint you, that in the recess of the General Assembly, a vacancy having occurred in the office of Register of Wills for Cecil County, by the death of David Smith, Esq. the late Register, the Executive appointed and commissioned William Alexander, Esq. to that office, to hold the same until the meeting the General Assembly.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. the President of the Senate, and the hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Which were read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.

GALLANT RESISTANCE.

Arrived at Five Patrons Hole, last evening the letter of master scur. Pilot of Baltimore, Wm. I. Stafford, master, in 12 days from N. York, bound for Charleston. Sailed from Sandy Hook on the 16th instant, 17th was chased by a brig & a 74; out sailed them. 18th, in the Guip Stream, experienced a heavy gale from southeast; lost Mr. Lawson, 2d officer, overboard. 23th was chased off Charleston by a brig. 26th was chased off again by two brigs—then here away for Savannah; same night fell in with a brig, passed within pistol shot of her, when she discovered the schooner and made all sail in chase. At 10 A. M. next day, made Tybee, bearing north west, lashed by the wind for the light house, which brought the brig near by the weather beam of the schooner. Finding it impossible to weather her, the current setting very rapid to the southwest, and the brig coming up fast with a breeze, bore away for St. Catherine's Sound, when the enemy commenced firing his bow guns. 28th, at 2 P. M. finding it impossible to clear him on either tack, ran in for War-Bow Sound: at 3 o'clock, fetched up in both bottom, let go the anchor, & brought her broadside, to the enemy, who immediately anchored broadside, and commenced firing. Half past 3, sent 12 boats, manned, to board; they approached within musket shot, [the schooner having every thing previously arranged to give them a warm reception] when two attempting to board forward, at that moment gave it to them with grape shot. The first gun fired, knocked out, of the boats pieces—others assisted in saving the people. The brig then hoisted a signal for them to return, when she got under way in order to anchor closer to the schooner. In the act of rounding the point, she touched the bottom, gave the schooner her whole broadside, then hauled off to the southward, and left her. The Pilot's sails are considerably cut to body killed, and only one man slightly wounded in the hand. At 9 o'clock, the brig got under way; at 11, anchored off Tybee Light; and got to the river early next morning. The loss of the enemy is not known.

This instance of bravery reflects the highest honor on our gallant seamen; & should serve as an incentive to their fellow citizens in their various spheres.

To the detachment ordered against Tallushatchee, under Gen. Coffee.

CAMP AT TEN ISLAND, NOV. 5, 1813.

Fellow soldiers,

In the engagement at Tallushatchee, you have realized the expectations of your General, and entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your country. You have furnished another proof to the world, that there is no soldier so valiant as the Volunteer, who takes up arms to defend the government of his choice. You have fought the valiant destroyers of Fort Williams. What an enemy they have created by their reiterated and unprovoked cruelties—miserable wretches, they believed, because our resentment had long slept, it would never be aroused. You have removed the delusion; and taught them that the cries which have so long issued from the wilderness have not been heard by us in vain. Already have you more than half accomplished the object of the expedition by inspiring the enemy with a dread of our arms, and by teaching them the futility of those hopes which are based on the assurances of their prophecies—Henceforth our task will be easy. The recollection of Tallushatchee will accompany them to their future battles, and unnerve the arm which is to draw their bow strings. They will hasten to obtain in flight, that safety which is not to be hoped for from resistance—But we will pursue them to the gates of Pensacola; and show them there either the futility of their prophecies, or the impotence of their allies. Your brave fellow soldiers who had not the good fortune to participate in your victory, are ambitious to imitate your example—An opportunity shall be afforded them; and the memory of Tallushatchee will add new energies to their courage.

Accept, fellow soldiers, the thanks of your general. He is happy to express his gratitude for your services—while he lives, they will always be dear to his recollection. Go, fellow soldiers, in the career of glory—You will acquire reputation to console you, when that period comes, in which we can do little but review our lives, and when at last you resign your places here, you will be grateful to your descendants the heritage of a good name.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DREADFUL GALE AT HALIFAX.

Under the Halifax head of Nov. 17th, we have received the particulars of a tremendous GALE, which took place at Halifax, on Friday evening the 12th Nov. which continued its violence about two hours, and made dreadful destruction among the shipping. More than one hundred vessels have been sunk—diverted ashore—dismasted, or injured more or less by the gale. Several persons were drowned.

The following particulars we find relative to his Majesty's ships of war.

His Majesty's ship Maidstone, ashore to the northward of the George; very much injured. His M. ship La Hougue ashore near the Black Rock, and much injured. His M. ship St. Domingo ashore near Foster's wharf; apparently not injured. His M. Brigs Fantome and Epervier ashore; the latter broken, and is feared will be lost. His M. ships Victorious, Nymphs, Tenaces, Bar-

rossa, Diadem, Success. Nemesis, Romulus and Arab, rode out the gale, but several of them were much injured by other vessels running foul of them.

His M. ship Atlanta, Capt. Hickey, is lost by running on the rocks called the Sisters. She went to pieces in a few minutes; but the officers and crew were saved.

In our last we published an account from a southern paper, that government had received intimations of an expedition fitting out at Halifax against the southern States; and advising the immediate adoption of means of resistance and defence. As that expedition had not sailed, it is a very natural inference to say, that the above vessels of war were to compose that armament; and that the God of Providence has interposed in our behalf—If not to render totally abortive the expedition, at least to retard its movement—For it appears above that three of his Majesty's ships had actually been driven ashore—one brig, one sloop lost—and that several of the rest of the squadron were much injured—It is an old saying, that it is a bad wind that "blows no one good."

[Ark Continued.]

#### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1813.

In addition to what will be found under the Annapolis head in the sketch of proceedings of the Legislature of this State, we have verbal accounts from the sitting members from Allegany county, that on the 1st inst. a vote of the house—yesterday and this day being set apart by the Constitution for the election of the Governor and Council, by a joint vote of both houses, on which question votes exist as to the steps taken by the Senate, with so glaring an infringement upon the right of suffrage as is considered has been incurred by the majority of the house of delegates. Our own opinion is that the Senate will not go into an election under existing circumstances; whether the house will recede from the extraordinary vote they have given remains to be seen. A hint but temperate stand on the part of the Senate to maintain the rights of the people, will ever claim and receive their support.

Washington, Dec. 4.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

Nashville, Nov. 17, 1813.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher of this town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army, and states that on the evening of the 14th inst. Gen. Jackson (after a march of some miles) a large body of Indians were seen near a Fort of friendly Indians, situated about 60 miles below the Ten Islands Cross River. At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army (2,000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the Fort about 7 o'clock on the 15th.

The action was first on by Capt. Desobriek's, Caperton's and Bidwell's companies. The advance was led on by Col. Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half an hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and a half. Of the enemy, 215 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with graves—of course many were killed, who could not be found.

We had fifteen killed and eight four wounded, generally slightly. The Indian force was 1,100 at least. General Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought, that the army had on days provisions on hand after the battle of Tallushatchee. The Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only thirty miles from the Chickasaw ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish flag.

Col. Lawrence, of the cavalry, is wounded in the leg. Col. McCoy's leg is broken; Col. Polk, shot through the body; Maj. Richd. Boyd's right arm broken.

Col. Carroll led the advance, and displayed the utmost bravery and skill. A young the killed officers Messrs Moore and Burke, and Mr. Taylor, White county.

The Indians were driven up behind a small swamp, and in good order. Col. Brown (on horse) displayed his accustomed bravery. The men of this town (about 100 strong) with the fort was regularly picketed, and tolerably strong; was commanded by Leslie, a half breed.

Extract of a letter from Col. William Carroll to his brother in Nashville, brought by the express.

You have no doubt heard of our little forage on the morning of the 9th. In a few words I can say that three hundred Indians were killed. Our loss fifteen killed and eight five wounded. The heaviest of the battle was sustained by four companies under my command, that brought on the attack—we fought for half an hour before the balance was engaged. I had only wounded and my horse shot down by an arrow. Luckin Bradford was killed.

Annapolis, Nov. 11.

THE ALLEGHANY QUESTION.

Has not yet been decided in the house of delegates, but it will be very much discussed by the committee. We can form a tolerably correct opinion how the thing will terminate. On Monday last the four federal delegates from that county were admitted as members of the house, in despite of all the arguments made use of by the democratic party. The republican delegates petitioned to be heard by counsel at the bar of the house; this drew a counter petition from the federalist, praying also to be heard by counsel. Both petitions were referred to the committee of elections, who last evening reported that the election of the federalists was illegal, and that therefore the sitting members are in their opinion entitled to their seats. This report is made the order of the day for this day.

All kind of argument on this subject is of no avail with the ruling party, we shall therefore say nothing at present on the subject. The federalists have it in their power to do as they please in the house of delegates, we have therefore no doubt but that the report will be confirmed. We can only add, that if this should unfortunately be the case, a receding spirit will be found to exist in the Senate of Maryland, worthy of that independent and enlightened body. We assent with confidence that the rights of the people will not be sacrificed by them, let the consequences be what they may. The right of suffrage is not thus to be wrested from the people without a struggle for its preservation. We again admonish them to prepare for probable consequences.

Mr. Smith.

If it has not already commenced, there is every reason to apprehend that the disease, which was so malignant and proved so fatal last winter, and spring, may make a similar visitation on "again about the time of its first appearance last season. An Epidemic, such as we have experienced in Tallot and Queen Anne's, has rarely passed away, not to return again about the same period of time the following years, if the history of Epidemic can be relied on. To warn more especially this district of country, which suffered so much last season, of such an event, will, I trust, be duly appreciated, as there is scarcely a doubt, a number of lives were lost from infectious and improper treatment at the commencement of the attack. To guard against every thing of this kind, and as the best means of preventing an attack of the disease, I would beg leave to inculcate the necessity of keeping the body warm, and also the feet, and at the same time to avoid exposure to the inclemency of the weather as much as possible. But should a patient be really seized with an ague, or chill, which all ways precedes a fever, in that case he ought immediately to be put into a warm bed, and covered up warm. Warm bricks, or a pile of things of that kind ought to be applied to his feet, and he ought to be made to drink plentifully of any kind of warm tea, such as Sage, Hyson, Room &c.—If the ague or chill should seem not inclined to go off soon, he ought to take 30 or 50 drops of Laudanum, & not to suffer himself by any means to be bled, nor to take a purge without the advice of a Physician.

The greatest object to be attained last season, was to promote a sweat as soon as possible, and to keep it up until relief from all the symptoms was procured. It is no other probable the same kind of treatment will be necessary and proper, should this Epidemic return upon us again, as it has not been usual for Epidemics to change their character in one or two years! The sweat ing plan of curing phlegmy, which was the most common type, or form in which the Epidemic, or "head complaint," as it was called, made its appearance last season, had been condemned as improper and injurious, almost time immemorial among modern Doctors, except in the history of some few Epidemics, and never has been since the rage for half a century and more, and particularly so, since the justly acquired fame of Dr. Rush; but such is the instability of all human affairs, and such the fluctuating condition of the human body, from "fashion causes in the air," that what has been beneficial at one period of time, has proved itself injurious at another.—"Sic transit gloria mundi."

Medicus.

We learn that an officer arrived in town from French Mills, who let there on Friday last, reports that the advanced guard Gen. Wilkinson's army, under Brig. Gen. Brown, were completely successful in their attack on a body of 700 of the enemy, 15 miles below Williamsburg. The bridge or bridges having been destroyed over a small rivulet on the lower side of which the force was stationed, Brig. Gen. Brown forced the river about two miles above, came upon their rear, & took with his artillery and musketry, and almost literally cut them to pieces—except about 200 made prisoners. It is said very few of their whole force made their escape.

We learn that Gen. Wilkinson was shot in his camp near French Mills, but was not considered dangerously ill. The report of his death in our yesterday's paper we presume is premature.

Williamsburg is the village where Gen. Boyd was engaged with the rear guard of Gen. Wilkinson's army. [Fall Gazette.]

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"GROANS OF THE BRITONS."

The *Quebec Gazette*, in speaking of the victory on Lake Erie, says:—"The contest, if it might ever to have been so called, between Great Britain and the United States, on the water, has indeed, been gratifying to the Americans, and mortifying to the British subjects, beyond any thing that could have been figured by the utmost stretch of imagination."

A *Tulsa paper*, calls our little Navy "a handful of American frigates?" & adds, "to such celebrity have they arrived, that the destruction of them would cause more rejoicing than the battle of the Nile or Trafalgar."

A *London paper* says, "It is one of the peculiar traits of the character of the present naval administration, that a line of battle ship, with an Admiral's flag flying (that of Lord Anson, Beaulieu) is now appointed to cruise in hopes of encountering an American frigate."

The American people reward their heroes for valiant deeds, in the same way the British do their officers for doing them! [T. Amer.]

If Capt. Carden is so highly honored for losing one vessel, what distinctions may not Capt. Barclay expect, who lost a whole fleet? [T.]

A fine manufactory is in full and successful operation at Union village, Washington county, New York—Let John Bull gaze on this! [T.]

A pin manufactory is established near Boston—This will pierce Johnny to the quick! [T.]

#### MILITIA PAY.

Those persons attached to the 1st regiment of Maryland Militia, who have not received payment for their services in April and August last, are hereby notified, that I will attend at Eastern, on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 o'clock till 2 o'clock, on each of those days, for the purpose of paying themselves personally, or to their orders, the several sums still due.

D. KERN, Junior, P. M.  
Adj. Regt. M. M. Inf'y.

Oakland, near Easton, Tal. 3  
hot county, dec. 14—5

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain *internal duties*, will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require,

Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Foreign Merchandise, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Owners or superintendents of Still or Boilers, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Auditors to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances to take out a license:

Business of Sugar to enter into bonds:

Owners or keepers of Carriages to enter the same, and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty:

And, Discounted Notes and Bonds, together with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein, may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the second Collection District of Maryland.

Centre-Ville, dec. 14—3

NOTICE.

The subscriber having noted to the Head of Chester, is extremely anxious to close his business in this county—requests those indebted to him to call on Mr. JAMES B. RINGOLD, and settle their accounts, he being authorized to receive any monies due me.

THOMAS PEACOCK.  
dec. 1—5

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

On application of SUSANNA COLLISON and RICHARD HOPKINS, administrators of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate: and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

Test—

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, for the creditors of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of June, 1814—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SUSANNA COLLISON, } Adm's.  
RICHARD HOPKINS }

dec. 14—3

ATTENTION.

Those members of the Independent Light Dragoons who did not attend the late meeting of the Troop to receive their pay, will call on Lieut. Harrison at Bank, who will pay them out.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt.  
Independent Light Dragoons.

december 7—2

NAVAL PRINTS.

Just received and for sale at the Sta.-Office, in sets or single.

The *Engagement between the Frigates CONSTITUTION and GUERRIERE*, AND THE MACDONALD AND UNITED STATES, Specially framed—Coloured and plain.

Subscribers will please call for their Prints

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 12th November last, two Negro Men, as runaway, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half inch high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut.

The other, who call himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow mackeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 4, (14—5



## THE LAW OF TREASON.

The following Extract from a Charge delivered by Judge Poindeux, of the Mississippi Territory, whilst it is replete with patriotic sentiment, we have no doubt lays down as correctly as it does clearly the principles of the Law of Treason.

### Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

"In a crisis of our national history so momentous and interesting as the present, demanding a vigorous display of the combined energies and patriotism of every friend of his country, it may be useful to submit to your consideration some reflections on the Law of Treason as it exists in the United States. This crime at all times and in every age and country, under the multifarious forms of government which the ingenuity of man has invented, whether the sovereign authority rested in a single individual or a popular assembly, has been regarded as one of the first magnitude. The sanguinary code of England attempts to define and punish the offence even in its inception. It is Treason to imagine the death of the King! The annals of that country contain the most adverting records of mock trials, perjured witnesses and suborned juries, assuming all the solemnity of judicial investigation, but whose fixed purpose was, under the sanction of the crown, to consign to the scaffold or to banish into exile the most enlightened, virtuous and patriotic statesmen who ever graced the councils of any nation on the face of the earth. The horrid deed performed was as soon forgotten, and the historian who transmits it to posterity veils its hideous deformity to give, if possible, the aspect of plausibility to the transaction, and shield his country from disgrace. From these scenes of tyranny and corruption, we turn with pride and exultation to the Constitution of the United States, which, exploding the absurd doctrine of constructive Treason, declares that 'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.' If, then, it has ever been considered criminal in the highest degree to resist the unbounded, unadvised sway of despotic power, or even to entertain a thought hostile to the authority of the reigning prince how much more so must it be to raise an arm against a government founded on the will of the whole people, or to adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Without entering into the complex reasoning which the jurists of the day have employed to show what is, and what is not, a levying of war—it will be sufficient to state in general terms, that an assemblage of men, armed and equipped in a warlike manner, having in view the accomplishment of a treasonable object, is such a levying of war as is contemplated in the article of the Constitution to which reference has been had. The nature of our government—the habits of our people and the strong attachments to liberty, forbid the idea that they will at any time be so far enveloped in the rage of party politics as to surrender the inalienable boon of freedom, and take up arms to enforce the visionary projects of an abandoned demagogue. This species of treason will seldom occur in our country, tho' it may be often menaced, to frighten those who administer the government from a steady perseverance in measures of great national importance. We must search for treason in mercantile cupidity, aided by the facilities afforded for its gratification by the common enemy—And it is deeply to be lamented, that at this eventful epoch, so many examples should be found of free born American citizens who, like Esau, are willing to sell their birthright, not indeed, for a mess of pottage, but for the consideration of British gold or Spanish dollars! He who relieves the wants of a starving while hovering on our borders, or devastating & plundering defenceless towns & villages, murdering & incriminating unarmed citizens, violating the sacred ties of honor, in the forcible prostitution of innocent females to satiate their brutish desires, is not only lost to every feeling of humanity, but manifestly guilty of adhering to that enemy, giving him aid and comfort. Nor is he less culpable who, regardless of the obligations of his natural allegiance, gives information to the fleets and armies of our adversary, by which they are enabled to elude the vigilance or conquer those of his own country. Instances are said and comfort afforded to the enemy is of a character more dangerous and alarming, than openly to bear arms in their ranks on the field of battle. Among this class of offenders may justly be ranked the editors of those licentious newspapers in the U. States who have sold themselves to a British faction for the base purpose of overturning the only free government on earth—who unblushingly justify the unwarrantable pretensions and unprecedented encroachments of G. Britain, exciting an unbounded expectation of a severance of the Union, and promulgating the most palpable and mischievous falsehoods, calculated to weaken the arm of the Executive, and paralyze the efforts of our brave countrymen whose lives and fortunes are staked in vindicating the acknowledged rights, and avenging the wrongs of the nation. Would the distressed mariner, laboring to save his vessel from an impending storm, listen with patience to one of the crew, who not only refused his own assistance, but advised all his comrades to give up the ship? The common sense of all mankind must respond in the negative. So neither will an American of honorable feeling tolerate those who sold their arms in the hour of national peril and difficulty, who meanly snook from the contest and treacher-

ously wield the engines of discord and division thereby adhering to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort, while honest men of every political denomination unite to meet the storm and temper and rescue the vessel of state from rocks and shoals which threaten its destruction. For this honor of the territory, it is sincerely hoped that no case exists which will call for the interposition of your power in this respect. But if there be any within your knowledge so forgetful of what he owes to his country, as to evince an open defection to its cause, let him be dragged forth into public view, exposed to the scorn and contempt of every upright man, and punished by due course of law according to the turpitude of his offence. The Constitution, it is true, requires the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, before conviction, on a charge of Treason; but a rigid adherence to that rule is not necessary in the finding of a bill or presentment, because they constitute a more incipient stage of the prosecution, and the rule applies exclusively to ultimate conviction.

### Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

"The war in which we are engaged is sanctified by the justice and purity of its objects and the unavoidable necessity which impelled the national councils to arms. The security of persons and property on the high seas, according to the established law of nations, is all we ask; more we have never demanded, and less could not be accepted without a violation of that independence which was purchased by the blood of our ancestors. The contest has assumed a sanguinary aspect—our frontiers are infested by the merciless savage, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of Fundy, stimulated to action, cruelty and barbarity by their British allies, which are without parallel in the history of modern warfare. For a while the tomahawk and scalping knife were confined to the frozen regions of Canada—the bleak mountains of Missouri—the Upper Mississippi and the Lakes; but the full spirit of British reduction has recently found its way to the banks of the Mobile and the Alabama. We have there felt a momentary shock. Humanity will long bleed at the recollection of the horrid catastrophe in the sacrifice of helpless women and children on our eastern border. Their mangled bodies exhibited for vengeance—With manly animosity let us obey the call, and by exterminating the savage foe, give to this once flourishing section of the Union, a speedy return of peace and prosperity."

### FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

## THE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

If the news had been what all good citizens had allowed themselves to hope and believe it would have been, further and more important accession to the public confidence and congratulations would have been the consequence. But the news is a contrary complexion—what then? Are we to dispond? No. We are to regret it without repining, to summon new hopes to our comfort, and to look forward once more to the same ultimate success in the North that has finally crowned the American arms in the West. Remember what a scene of torturing delays and agonizing disasters seemed to beset the prospect in that quarter, as it forever, and thus call to mind the rescue and present freedom of that immense frontier, from every hostile trend. Had's conclusion, Winchester's defeat, the attack on Fort Mifflin, the capture of Col. Allen with his reinforcement for that fortress, together with the loss of weeks, months, and almost years of unrecovered and unrequited preparation, seemed to announce the device of fate its. If against the cause of "virtue, liberty & independence." But small was Providence had other rewards in store for its loyal supporters. They triumphed at the last over every obstacle, and not a foe now infests the borders of the west.

Courage, Americans! and so it shall be likewise in the north. A combination of difficulties and misfortunes, ignorance of the art of war, unanticipated commanders inexperienced, misundestrandings—every imaginable obstacle, both moral and physical—may have frustrated the plans for the present. But that man must be wilfully blind to pressing events, must have blotted from his memory the transactions of the last eighteen months, who suffers himself to despond of final success. The American people, the American Army, the American navy, when put to the trial have never been found wanting.

By an overwhelming majority of suffrages throughout the union the people have pronounced their confidence in the justice of the present struggle; and they will never abandon it till all its just objects are attained. They have been reminded what it cost England to conquer Canada from France; and they will persevere, though it cost as many fruitless efforts, to conquer Canada from England.

Should enmity, envy, incapacity or treachery have caused the late expedition against Montreal to fail—what then? Is the country to despair of its accomplishment?—By no means. So feeble, and pusillanimous a spirit is not that of the American people. Theirs is the spirit of fortitude, as well as valor of resource, as well as enterprise. These severe lessons of apprenticeship to the art of war they receive with sensibility, but without dismay. Their steady march to independence formerly, however it was impeded and delayed, only not be prevented by disaster and distress in all their most faithful forms: Nor will their steady march at present to the security of that independence be more than momentarily interrupted by minor misfor-

ture. They will preserve and they will succeed.

We do not wish to be understood as throwing the mantle over the motives, or fencing round the men whose ignorance, whose crimes, or whose views, have thus prostrated the proudest hopes of the country: let their conduct be investigated and verily let them have their reward. Nor would we be understood to ask from the public any other than an enlightened confidence in their government: that kind of confidence which is essential to the welfare, honor and independence of the Nation. Let the individuals composing the nation feel for its character and so deport themselves as to afford not even momentary triumph to its enemies foreign or domestic. Our cause is the cause of the nation based upon the adamantine rock of justice. We have not made war to aggrandize one man or humble another. The nation in its sovereign capacity, that is the units, the individuals, of which the nation is composed, have passed upon the war and in common with the government have said "it is righteous and just" and, as in times of old, have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to maintain the Declaration. Infamous and execrated be he who in an hour of peril or a season of calamity shall not press forward to redeem his pledge.

"Sweet are the uses of Adversity," and profligate must be the heart which is not meliorated, and the mind which is not invigorated by its chastening hand; and still we not as a nation extract the precious Jewel from its herd, and bled by its rays and out Stars to Victory and Glory! Assuredly we shall—Treason and cowardize with all their ramifications can pervade but a small detestable, contemptible fraction of the United States. "Leading men," ambitious men, would sacrifice the nation's honor and interests to promote their own, but the People can have no honor, no interest, separate or distinct from that of the nation. They therefore will stand by the nation, they will faithfully redeem their pledges, and their reverses, afflictions or adversities, will but purify them as gold purified by the furnace.

From the New York Columbian of November 25.

"It is even so. The predictions of those latent spirits whose manifestations have accompanied the American arm in every stage of their progress, are half accomplished. Altho' our armies are outwardly destroyed or taken by the enemy, the adversary is not discomfited, and the object of the campaign is not effected. There have been 'the unaccomplished' and the friends of Britain make a joyful noise. It is true, while there remained any room to hope, we did hope for the best for our country; we were unwilling intentionally to contribute to defeat the public spirit or weaken the public efforts. We saw too much cold-blooded malignity and deadly hostility to our country's honor and interest, in the systematic endeavors to exaggerate every disadvantage to blacken every prospect, and to misrepresent every transaction connected with the national contest with Britain, that we put no faith in the evil prognostics of the domestic foe, and considered them as they truly were, the indications of hope, rather than the inferences of judgment in their authors. Yet, contrary to every honorable, manly and rational expectation, the campaign has terminated in disaster and disgrace, and the end and object of the war is procrastinated for at least one year longer in its attainment.

"That this deplorable issue is to be attributed to general inefficiency and delay, particular negligence, or positive mismanagement in some quarter, is hardly to be questioned. The season has been wasted away until the elements have interposed to defeat our operations; and the inclemency of November, in a high northern latitude, which could neither be foreseen nor misjudged upon, after breaking down the health and efficiency of half the troops, has ended worse than useless effort, and sent them into quarters for the winter. They will doubtless recruit their strength, and profit by their experience, and may possibly seize some favorable opportunity to make a sudden and decisive attempt on the enemy, before spring. And in any case, we shall have it in our power to act with better judgment and renewed vigor in the coming year, at least one month before any reinforcements can possibly reach the British by water conveyance.

"Where the blame of our scandalous campaign should be attached, is not our own province to determine. It is sufficient for us that it will degrade us in the eyes of the world, and every American must bear his portion of the ignominy; and there can be no doubt that a judicious enquiry into the causes of our failure will be made by the proper authorities, and the necessary expiation made to the public.

"After all it is no more than justice to remark, that the greatest loss, has been suffered in the public opinion and feelings. Popular expectation was raised to the highest pitch and probably much higher than a real knowledge of all circumstances would ever warrant. This expectation had been disappointed, and a correspondent degree of chagrin excited. When the fever of mortification has subsided, perhaps our cooler reflection will convince us that there has been less to expect, than we now imagine. A candid election of the events of the campaign may be looked for, and is very desirable."

## FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Eastern Point by water, and eight miles from Eastern by land. The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a shipbuilder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy ship timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, devious establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the benefits of the situation and the luxuries of life and land, which are found there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the owner of a fortified ideal estate. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconspicuous line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land. The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Boston. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of a land into a stock fund, stock of any other State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,  
Esq. of South Chatham.

Sept. 14—m

## MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, proposed to be erected in this City, according to an act of the Legislature of this State, not exceeding 100,000 dollars; such design, model or plan to be submitted to the Board on or before the first of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. L. S. Smith, Secretary of the Managers, and on the first day of May following the Board will judge the premium.

It may be proper to mention that the Monument, which is sculptural, or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the center of a square 200 feet long and 100 ft. wide, enclosed in a length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 500 feet square.

The sculptural, or architectural, or other artists of Europe, will be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered. But it is hoped the American artists will evince by their productions that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their country's first citizen.

Those designing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contest for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same time.

## CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

On application of William Stevens, administrator of David Stevens, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims within the said David's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1813.

Test—J. F. HARRISON, C. C. of Caroline County.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber of Caroline County, both claimed from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of David Stevens, late of Caroline County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make claim, by payment to him, and all those having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 31st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from their claims said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of November, A. D. 1813.

WILLIAM STEVENS, Admin'r  
Daniel Stevens, deceased.

november 20—3

## TO BE RENTED TO THE SHARE, 1000 ACRES OF BANKED MEADOW LAND.

Situate in New Jersey, 50 miles below Philadelphia, on the Delaware. The soil is rich and melior, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the banks, ditches, and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the fall. Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have board and reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JOHN R. CARRER, or  
JOHN H. PRINCE, No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

nov. 21—m

## MARYLAND: Kent County, Se.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Martin Armington, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry in-revent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—as a beddell of his property, and a list of his creditors, on each, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Martin Armington having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application—and a Certificate of Kent county having certified that the said petition is in his custody, for debt only; and the said Martin Armington having given a sufficient security for his personal presence at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Martin Armington be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March term next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid; give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the clock house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of receiving a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Martin Armington should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteenth.

Thomas Worrell.

november 23—4

## JAMES BURGESS.

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Tim. L. Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

—Eastern, October 5—m

## CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

The creditors of GEORGE DEAS, of Caroline County, are hereby required to take notice, that upon the application of the said Court Deas to the judges of the said County Court, in court sitting for the benefit of the estate of said deceased, at November session, eighteen hundred and one, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several acts thereto, when the terms and conditions prescribed by the said acts, and he having complied with the conditions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security for his personal appearance before the judges of the said County Court, to the point of trial, on the 1st day of January next, the said Court Deas, in compliance with the said act, and the several supplements thereto, has caused a trustee to be appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and has caused a list of his creditors, on each, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Court Deas having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application—and a Certificate of Kent county having certified that the said petition is in his custody, for debt only; and the said Martin Armington having given a sufficient security for his personal presence at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Martin Armington be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star," four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of March term next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid; give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the clock house of the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of receiving a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Martin Armington should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteenth.

Thomas Worrell.

nov. 23—4

## RUNAWAY.

From the slave census, taken at Eastern, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, but broad and short, with large, projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Calver's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, situated at the 1st of July last, and left her service on the 25th of August. She had a variety of clothing—viz. a husband by the name of Charles, a black man, the slave of one Edmundson, Esq. at Dover, Delaware, in this county, and she is supposed to be living in the city, in the neighborhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid twenty dollars; and if not of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Eastern.

DAVID KERR, Junior,  
Oakland, Talbot county, Md.

november 21—m

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high. His clothing when committed was a check shirt, coarse blue overalls, and an old coat that has a scar on the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff  
Frederick county, Md.

nov. 25, 1813, Dec. 7—8

## RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 22nd inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high. His clothing when committed was a check shirt, coarse blue overalls, and an old coat that has a scar on the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

HENRY CRUTCHER, Sheriff  
of Washington county, Md.

Upper town, Nov. 15, 1813, Dec. 7—3

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of JAMES COOPER, he was born in Tall of county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of good appearance, and by profession a Silvermith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to my next Centerville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States Army.

JOHN L. FLBERT,  
Lieut. U. S. Art. Dragoons.

August 31—m

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto hand servant called DINKIE, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's skin; the features of his face regular and nice, except his under lip which is large and drops down to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of patterned pantaloons, one pair of cross-barred, one striped vest, one striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn for hat, and two half worn in shirt, besides a number of other articles of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if he should in any way so that I get him again, and a person charged if he was not in my power.

Attesters of colors and other articles returned having him at their post.

JAMES HARRINGTON,  
Eastern, Md. June 1—m

nov. 2, 1813—(9)—4

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high. His clothing when committed, was a blue cloth coat, an orange shirt, home-made yellow cotton plaid pantaloons, an old black hat very much worn, has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knock-kneed. Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglas, about 10 miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff  
of Frederick county, Md.

nov. 2, 1813—(9)—4





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, AT

Thomas Perrin Smith,  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.  
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county.

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of December inst if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal property of JOHN DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of one dollar and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.  
of John Davis, deceased.

December 7—4

## FOR SALE.

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy timber it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fence to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L. Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, in payment of the State Banks will be taken in stock either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,  
Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine.

Sept. 18—m

## MILITIA PAY.

Those persons attached to the 4th regiment of Maryland Militia, who have not received payment for their services in April and August last, are hereby notified, that I will attend at Easton, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, from 10 o'clock till 2 o'clock, on each of those days only, for the purpose of paying themselves personally, or to their orders, the several sums still due.

D. KERR, Junior, P. M.  
4th Regt. M. A. Infy.

Oakland, near Easton, Talbot county, Dec. 14—3

## TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

6th day of Dec. A. D. 1813.

On application of SUSANNA COLLISON and RIGBY HOPKINS, administrators of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, for the creditors of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of June, 1814—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SUSANNA COLLISON, } Adm's.  
RIGBY HOPKINS }

Dec. 11—3

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having moved to the Head of Chester, is extremely anxious to close his business in this county—requests those indebted to him to call on Mr. JAMES B. RINGOLD, and settle their accounts, he being authorized to receive any monies due me.

THOMAS PRACOCK.

Dec. 14—3

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline store keeping at the end of the present year, will dispose of his stock of Goods on hand, cheap for Cash.  
He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and make payment immediately, or close their accounts by notes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Centerville, Dec. 7—3

## JAMES BURGESS,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh Rice; and that he has just received from Baltimore, a handsome assortment of materials for carrying on the above business. He hopes from his particular attention, and being provided with the best workmen, to merit and receive a portion of public patronage.

Easton, October 7—m

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

## WAR IN CANADA.

We have seen with much pleasure the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, *Official Documents*, relative to the operations of the British army employed in the reduction of the Canadas, under major-general Wolfe, Amherst, &c. in the years 1759 & 1760. With descriptions of Quebec and Montreal—but which relate solely to the operations of Wolfe from the 27th June, 1759, to his death on the Plains of Abraham, on the 13th September, of the same year, with the addition of the capitulation of Quebec on the 18th of the same month.

There is perplexed to this little work a plan of Quebec and the adjacent country, taken from an authentic MSS. map, and another of Montreal with the adjacent country, both edited by that excellent geographer, Mr. Melish. These topographical works are well adapted to illustrate the history of those military operations of which Lower Canada has been the theatre.

The documents, which consist of letters from generals Wolfe, Moncton & Townsend, and from admiral Saunderson, to Mr. Secretary Pitt, also throw great light upon those difficulties which an invading army must ever encounter in Canada, arising principally "from the natural strength of the country." When it is considered, that of the several invasions of Lower Canada, since it was first settled, only one, that of the year 1759, was successful, we shall perhaps be less surprised and disappointed at the failure of our own expedition against Montreal, in the present year. We say against Montreal, for the rest of the campaign has been as successful as we could have wished or expected.

No less than four different campaigns were carried on by the British government and the colonies before the successful campaign of 1759. In all three the force employed was very great, and the preparations upon the most extensive scale. The attempts to penetrate by the way of Lake Champlain were supported by movements against the upper province and a circumstance worthy of note is, that all these then colonies co-operated with their means and exertions to the attainment of so important and glorious an object. They did not leave the elder Pitt (lord Chatham) to get along as he could with the regular forces of the empire, sheltering themselves under pretended constitutional scruples and objections; but they strained every nerve, and exhausted their own resources, to give him aid. New England, in particular, was distinguished for the zeal with which her governors encouraged the recruiting service, and detached bodies of militia to strengthen the common cause. If it should be said that the resources and power of the United States are now greater than those of the British empire were sixty years ago, considered in relation to the conquest of Canada—we answer, that there cannot be a doubt of it; but that those resources and that power are not now called forth with the same unanimity and energy they then were. Thirty years of peace have done much towards destroying the martial habits and virtues acquired in the war of the revolution.

The officers formed in that war are either superannuated, or have not kept pace with the military improvements of the age.—The recruiting service is now discouraged in that section of the country which is most exuberant in population, and the efforts of the national government are not seconded by those states most contiguous to the seat of war and most capable of contributing to its success. If that success has not been complete, we do not hesitate to say, that it has been owing to the unnatural, inverted ambition of the leading men of New England. Had the eastern states made efforts proportionate to those of Kentucky and Ohio, does any man doubt that Lower Canada and Nova Scotia would, before this day, have been ours?

But it will probably be asked, will you blame them for not making voluntary exertions when they have performed every constitutional duty incumbent upon them?

To which we answer—that patriotism is a duty. We are bound by every moral and political tie to love and to defend our country—to attack and to destroy her enemies—to guard and to revere her honor. Nor have the eastern states performed their constitutional duties. Ours is not an Amphictyonic league, whose great council is a mere congress of ambassadors, the acts of whom are liable to be ratified or rejected by those who have delegated them. Nor is it a Dutch confederacy, where every thing is to be taken *ad referendum*, and war can neither be declared nor prosecuted without the unanimous consent of all the members. But it is a federal union, where the national government is sovereign, as to all external affairs, and those of general concern; and each state is sovereign as to all matters of interior government and legislation. Nor are the doctrines held by the opposition party, on the subject of calling out the militia, less favorable to liberty

than pernicious to public interests. If the executives of the states are to obey or disobey the requisitions of the president, duly made, according to their will and pleasure, or whether any one of the exigencies enumerated in the constitution exists or not in their judgment—then will the United States government be reduced to the necessity of levying a proportionably greater number of regulars. Thus the very object they profess a desire to preserve, civil freedom, will be endangered, in consequence of the means they employ under the pretext of securing it.

But to return. The campaign of 1759, was carried on by the combined operations of a fleet and army entering the mouth of the St. Lawrence, debarking upon the island of Orleans & attacked Quebec; and of general Amherst's army moving from the interior, attacking the frontier posts of the upper province, and marching upon Montreal. It proved successful.

In the campaign of 1775-6, Montgomery carried St. Johns, one of the keys of the lower province, and Montreal, then marched upon Quebec; whilst Arnold moved through the wilderness of Maine, and after enduring incredible hardships, joined him on the Plains of Abraham, already immortalized by Wolfe and Montcalm. This attempt failed, and Montgomery was added to these illustrious heroes.

We do not intend to diminish the weight of that responsibility which the commanders of our forces may have incurred on account of their failure in the late expedition against Montreal, when we repeat, that an accurate review of the history of the different wars of which Lower Canada has been the theatre, must contribute to diminish the surprise and disappointment which that failure at first excited. For instance—In 1733, Montcalm, with a greatly inferior force of regulars, militia, and Indians, defeated Abercrombie in an attempt to penetrate into the lower province with 13,000 regulars and militia. The Anglo-American army lost 300 men in this battle at Ticonderoga, and the attempt was relinquished for that year. But the capacious and vigorous mind of the elder Pitt, which had directed these abortive attempts, far from being discouraged, applied itself with new energy to this great and glorious object; he at last discovered the commanders capable of executing what he had conceived, & his labors were the next year crowned with complete success.

We have said that the result of the late expedition against Montreal, would not so much surprise and disappoint those who have studied the history of the campaigns, of which Lower Canada has been the theatre, as it might others not so well informed, or less considerate. We have, at the same time, stated, that it was not our intention, in the least degree to diminish the just weight of responsibility which the commanders of our forces had incurred in consequence of the failure of an expedition, well planned, well provided, which would probably have succeeded, had it been well conducted.

The public have now before them both the British and American official accounts of the actions which took place during the passage of general Wilkinson's army down the St. Lawrence.—Even those who are accustomed to the gasconade and falsehoods of the British official accounts which have been issued under the signature of Edward Baynes, since the present war, will be astonished on reading the general orders issued at La Chine, on the 13th and 15th Nov.—Every diminution afforded by the language common to the two nations is employed to belittle the British force engaged at Williamsburg, whilst every exaggerating epithet is applied to the corps under the command of brigadier general Boyd, who is converted into a major general to give the more eclat to the exploit of colonel Morrison. And, after all, what was this exploit? Did he prevent the passage of our infantry down the river, and the cavalry and artillery on the Canadian shore? No! Did he recover the ground he originally occupied? No! But with a real loss on his side of 300, he occasioned us a loss of something more than that amount. Seventeen hundred undisciplined American troops, commanded by inexperienced officers, sustained for two hours and a half, without the least disorder, or yielding an inch of ground, the fire of 1500 British regulars and 500 militia and savages. Whether our troops, if they had been reinforced, might not have turned the enemy's position, and thus converted his partial defeat into a total rout, we will not inquire—because it is sufficient for our purpose to show, that the honor of the American arms was not tarnished by this action; and it cannot be said, that the ultimate failure of the expedition was owing to any advantage obtained by the enemy on the occasion.

Nor can this failure be attributed to any other cause than "the natural strength of the invaded country," and the unhappy private feud, which it is now evident subsisted between the commanders of

our forces, and disabled them from effectually co-operating with each other. For those cavillers, with whom success is the only test of merit, and who have found fault with the plan of the expedition because it was equipped upon the waters of Lake Ontario and not upon those of Champlain, only betray their own ignorance of the first principles of the military art; since it is evident that the object of attack would not have been masked, nor the attention of the enemy in the least degree divided, had the scheme of these critics been adopted. If, then, the executive has confined the execution of its plan to officers, who have abused the trust reposed in them, the remedy is obvious, and we have no doubt will be impartially and speedily applied. The people will see that their government has no other object in view, than the attainment of honorable and permanent peace by a vigorous prosecution of the war. To this object the interest and aggrandizement of individuals must give way. Canada must be conquered, or we stand disgraced in the eyes of the world. It is "a rod held over our heads"—a fortress which laughably frowns upon our country, and from which are disseminated throughout the land the seeds of disaffection.

The national safety, and honor, and glory, are lost, if we do not win this splendid prize. Let, then, every nerve be strained and every faculty exerted for its attainment.

As we have formerly stated, the campaign against the upper and lower provinces was intended to be carried into effect by the co-operating force of the three corps under Harrison, Wilkinson and Hampton, and of the flotilla under Perry, Chauncey and Macdonough. It is evident, that without the naval ascendancy upon the lakes, this plan of operations might fail; because the free use of these inland seas and of their connecting waters with that of their common outlet, the river St. Lawrence, was essential to that rapidity of movement and concentration of force, which are the great elements of success in war. As "the natural strength of the country" is what will ever be chiefly relied upon by a commander entrusted with the defence of Canada, so the natural course of the waters leading, with their deep and rapid flow, into the heart of the country, is what an invader, who attacks it from the interior, would be inexcusable not to avail himself of. The command of these waters must not only facilitate the transportation of his troops, artillery and baggage, but deprive the enemy of this important advantage. The naval superiority upon Lake Erie was fortunately attained on the ever glorious tenth of September, and that upon Ontario would have been decided in our favor long before the same day, had the gallant Chauncey commanded ships which sailed in squadron, as well as those of the enemy. A flotilla of gunboats upon this lake would also have been of the greatest utility; because they might have prevented Mulcaster from escaping out of Kingston through the inner channel formed by the islands at the outlet of the St. Lawrence, and annoying Wilkinson in his passage down the river. We have frequently glanced at this subject, and in our paper of the 7th July last, No. 1173, we observed "that among the important errors in the plan of the former campaign was neglecting to secure the naval ascendancy upon Lakes Erie and Ontario"—and "that it might be laid down as a fundamental proposition, that without a naval ascendancy upon these lakes, Canada could not be conquered, unless a much greater land force was brought against it than we had yet been able to bring." Indeed, had Wilkinson availed himself of the option afforded him by the government, and attacked Kingston, whilst Hampton diverted the attention of Prevost toward Montreal, the naval power of the enemy on Lake Ontario would have been crushed forever, and the campaign might have been thus terminated with honor.

But though the events has been different, yet the people will not forget that their government has accomplished, by the present campaign, what it cost the vigorous administration of gen. WARREN five years to effect—we mean, the complete overthrow of the northwestern Indians, and the dissolution of their alliance with the British. The accomplishment of this object is not only of the highest importance to the immediate safety of our frontier citizens, but to the ultimate success of the war. Its magnitude may be, in some degree, estimated by the fact, which is now for the first time stated to the public, that the British commissary, at Amherstburg, issued, on the 6th of August last, 14,000 rations—which, after deducting the women and children, and British regulars, will leave an immense band of savage warriors, who have been subdued by our arms.—Add to this the total destruction of the enemy's naval force and resources on Lake Erie, and the occupation of his posts upon its shores, and we may form an idea of the results of our victories in that quarter. Let then our foreign and domestic enemies vie with each other in exultation at the failure of the expedition

against Montreal—let the *Quebec Gazette*, and the *New-York Evening Post*, strive which shall be most witty on the occasion—the trophies of York and Fort George, of Erie and the Thames, still remain as immortal monuments of American skill and valor, and attest that the patriotism and military virtues which distinguished the war of the revolution have not yet died amongst us. So long as these are left, we will not despair of the republic; and if our enemies were in possession of the capitol, and refused to acknowledge our maritime rights, we would continue the contest until they were reduced to reasonable terms of peace. Our army is still entire; and even in the school of adversity its officers will have acquired experience, and its soldiers the habits of discipline and obedience. The obstinate perseverance of Britain in refusing to do us justice, will unite all the sound part of the people in support of the war, and the nation will ultimately have the benefit of its whole strength and resources. A spark from the altar of '76 will yet renew that divine enthusiasm which bore us through our struggle for independence, and kindle a flame which shall consume the enemies of our country.

## WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Frigate President,  
Providence, Nov. 5, 1813.

SIR,  
Mr. West, the bearer hereof, and late acting Chaplain of this ship, was sent by me to England in June last, in the British government packet *Duke of Montrose*, which vessel, after her capture, converted into a cartel for the purpose of covering 79 prisoners on parole, to Falmouth.

You have already had copies of the stipulation on which I granted the cartel, as well as of the terms on which the 79 prisoners above mentioned were permitted to return to England; but as the British government found it convenient to prefer the forfeiture of the honor of 79 of their subjects, to a compliance with the sacred obligations under which they had voluntarily bound themselves to the United States, I have thought it proper to direct Mr. West, who has just returned from England, to proceed to Washington in order that you may be more distinctly heard from himself the bad faith which the British government behaved on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,  
Hon. William Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

To Commodore Rodgers.

SIR,  
I am sorry to inform you that the British government has refused to sanction the terms of exchange entered into and signed at the time you captured the *Montrose* under my command, and assign as a reason that "such transactions are inconsistent with the established understanding between the two nations." I feel much regret at this determination of the government under which I have the honor to serve, and beg to assure you that nothing in my power has been wanting to procure the intended exchange, but your good understanding of the situation I hold, and that my individual interest can have no influence with the established laws of the two belligerents, with which, no doubt, excuse me from any blame on this head.

I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your attention and politeness to me while I had the misfortune of being on board the President, and am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,  
A. G. BLEWITT,  
Falmouth, 5th July, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Jacob Lewis, commanding the New-York Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy. New-York, Nov. 30, 1813.

SIR,  
I have to inform you, that on the 29th the flotilla force re-captured from the Plantagenet a schooner from New Orleans, loaded with cotton and lead. The enemy had chased the schooner on shore about thirteen miles from where the flotilla lay at anchor; however, before the enemy had time to get the vessel off, or to unlade the cargo, they were attacked, beaten off, and the vessel taken possession of. The enemy sent a flag to demand a ransom for the schooner and cargo, stating she was in their power, and unless we consented to ransom the vessel, he would destroy her—also all the houses on the shore. All his threats did not answer his purpose—the vessel and cargo are ours.

I have the honor to assure you of my consideration and respect,  
J. LEWIS.

Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.  
P. S. One man wounded in the affair.  
Hon. W. J. &c.



## MARYLAND ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Dec. 18.

The committee of elections and privileges, beg leave specially to report on the case of the contested election of Alleghany County.

It appears to the committee, that Alleghany county is divided into six election districts, and that six attending judges, at the close of the election in said districts, assembled at the usual place of the sitting of the county court of the said county for the purpose of making their return as prescribed by law.

That four of the said judges, thus assembled, being a majority of the whole number, have made their return, (marked No. 1.) declaring that William Hilleary, George Robinson, of Nathan, Geo. McCulloh and Beal Howard, had the greatest number of legal votes, and are therefore duly elected delegates of Alleghany county to the general assembly of Maryland.

That two of the said six judges assembled as aforesaid, differing in opinion from the aforesaid judges, refused to sign the return, thus made; and that the said two judges have made a return, (marked No. 2.) declaring that Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, William Hilleary, and Thomas Greenwell, had the greatest number of legal votes, and are duly elected delegates for Alleghany County to the general assembly of Maryland.

The committee consider, that the return signed by the majority of the judges is a valid return, under the circumstances apparent on the face of both returns, because it does appear, that all the attending judges at the close of the polls in the several districts of the said county were assembled together, in the manner prescribed by law, and there is evident cause to explain why the said return does not bear the signature of the whole of the six judges; for that two of them attending as before stated, did refuse to concur in the aforesaid return, which is signed by the other four judges, and regularly certified. The committee, in accordance with the opinion already expressed by a resolution of the house, do therefore consider, that the sitting members are all of them *prima facie*, entitled to their seats, until it should be shown that the return made by the four judges in favor of the sitting members is unconstitutional or illegal.

In the memorial presented to the house by Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson & Thomas Greenwell, Esquires, it is urged, that the return under which the sitting members hold their seats is illegal, because they allege, that it gives the votes only of a portion of the people of Alleghany county; and it is insisted on the part of the petitioners, that they had a clear majority of the legal votes. In support of this allegation, the petitioners have adduced a certificate from the clerk of Alleghany county, accompanying their memorial, to which the committee beg leave to refer.

In a counter memorial presented to the house by Beal Howard, Geo. McCulloh and Geo. Robinson, of Nathan, Esquires, among the three sitting members, whose election is contested, it is represented, that the allegations contained in the said memorial are unfounded, and the said petitioners had not a clear majority of the legal votes in Alleghany county—that it appears by the return made by four of the presiding judges, out of six, that the sitting members are all duly elected—and that the said return is constitutional, & in conformity with the express directions of the law regulating elections in this state. From the statements and certificates by both parties, it appears to the committee, that an aggregate of the whole number of votes as taken in the six election districts of Alleghany county, including the votes taken in district No. 4, that Upton Bruce, Benj. Tomlinson, Wm. Hilleary & Thos. Greenwell, (three of whom are the petitioners aforesaid) had the greatest number of said votes.

The committee also find, that, exclusive of the votes taken in district No. 4, William Hilleary, George Robinson, of Nathan, Geo. McCulloh and Beal Howard, had the greatest number of legal votes.

The committee refer the house, for more particular information, to the certificates of the clerk of the county, which are exhibited with the petition and the counter memorial, in order to show the whole amount of votes taken in the several election districts of the said county, and the number of votes taken in the said district No. 4. It is ascertained by a certified copy (marked A.) of the return of the polls of district No. 4, that the election in the said district was held by three persons acting as judges of the election of that district; that two of the said persons were qualified as judges agreeably to law; but that the presiding judge of said district did not qualify, as the law requires, and that he took the oath before one of the other judges, not being a justice, of the peace, and not being authorized by law to administer such oath.

It thus appears to the committee, that the election was held in the 4th district of Alleghany county by three persons as judges of the election, one of whom was not lawfully qualified to act in that capacity; and the committee are therefore of opinion, that the poll in said district was illegally held, and was null and void.

The 6th section of the act of 1805, chapter 27, directs the appointment of three persons for each election district, who or a majority, or any one of whom in the case of non-attendance of the other two, shall be the judges or judge of the elec-

tion for such district. But this was not a case of non-attendance, for all the persons who had been appointed as judges, did attend at the said poll, and one of them acted as the presiding judge of the election, and exercised all the powers of a judge in common with the other two, and was concerned throughout in conducting the said election, without being qualified in the manner which the act of assembly regulating elections has specially and positively enjoined. The 14th section of the act referred to, directs the form of the oath to be taken by every judge of election before he proceeds to take or receive any vote, by whom it shall be administered; and moreover that a certificate of every such oath, signed by a person administering the same, shall be annexed to the polls. It further provides, that if no justice of the peace be present to administer the same, it shall be administered by a clerk of the said election, after such clerk shall have qualified as aforesaid. In this case then, there was not; and there could not truly be a proper certificate annexed to the polls of the necessary qualification of the said presiding judge; because it is well known that an oath administered by a person not competent or authorized by law to administer such oath, is in effect no qualification whatever. Nor can it be reasonably contended, that the want of the requisite qualification in the person thus acting as presiding judge, could possibly operate as in the case of actual non-attendance, to vest in the other two persons a complete and exclusive authority to conduct the election, and thus legitimate the said proceeding. They did not act in any rightful separate capacity, but in conjunction with a person who had no legal authority or power to act with them. In the execution of the important trust committed to them as judges of the election, there was an equal participation exerted by an individual, who had not bound himself by taking the prescribed legal oath before the justice or clerk authorized to administer it, and who could not, therefore, be held accountable for any breach of that sacred obligation of office, which the law meant to impose, and with which it was intended to guard the fairness and purity of elections.

Under these circumstances, the committee do not conceive it necessary that the house should comply with the desire expressed on the part of the sitting members, by entering into a general scrutiny of the polls. In their counter memorial, it is stated by Messrs. Howard, McCulloh and Robinson, who are sitting members, that unconnected with the circumstance of there being no election legally held in the district No. 4, they are elected by a majority of the legal voters of the county; that fifty, or upwards, of voters were received in favor of the petitioners in the county aforesaid who were not entitled to vote in said county; that various fraudulent means were practiced to impose upon the judges the votes of persons of foreign birth, who were not naturalized citizens of the U. States, or were not *bona fide* inhabitants of the said county, or were otherwise not entitled, according to law, to vote at said election. They offer to go into proof to substantiate these facts, if a full scrutiny can be obtained.

But the committee do not conceive that the scrutiny, thus proposed, however desirable such an investigation might be, can be now properly instituted; because the committee are decidedly of opinion, that the return itself as made by the four judges of Election of Alleghany county, is a valuable and sufficient, according to the foregoing premises, to entitle all the sitting members from said county to retain the seats which they now hold under the decision already given by the house.

The committee of elections and privileges therefore submit the following resolution for the consideration of the house of delegates—

Resolved, That Messrs. William Hilleary, George Robinson, of Nathan, Geo. McCulloh, and Beal Howard, delegates returned from Alleghany county, are duly entitled to retain their seats as members of this house.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, to the Editors of the Patriot, dated

ANAPOLIS, DEC. 15.

"The enclosed preamble and resolutions were laid on the table—not yet acted upon. The Senate, through a fear of consequences to the state, have deserted their ground; and the Alleghany fraud will be triumphant. This is, no doubt, enough; but if there is a particle of spirit in the people, it cannot last. We had a glorious debate, on Saturday, on the report of the Committee of Election on the Alleghany returns. Impartial persons admit, that there was not a hiding hole left them—but all in vain. Their dead majority overcome the light of truth, as well as the constitution and law."

## PREAMBLE.

Inasmuch as it is the fundamental principles of the constitution of Maryland, that all government is, by right, vested in, and proceeds from, the people; from which great first principle, emanate the several provisions of the constitution, and the laws framed in conformity thereto, in relation to the exercise of the right of suffrage, by the people, in the choice of delegates to the General Assembly; from the whole tenor and express words of which it is evident, that such delegates shall be elected by the majority of the free white male citizens of the state, qualified to vote who should poll at the election; And as it is most clear and indisputable, that the House of Delegates was created by the will of the majority, I red-

den no power of right to break members in that body, not elected by the majority of legal voters, to the election of such as were elected by such majority; as such a doctrine, so far forth as it operates, in effect, creates a House of Delegates, which does not represent the people; And forasmuch as it is most manifest, that it never was the intention of any provision of the act of 1805, ch. 27, that it should depend on the caprice or will of a judge, or judges, of election, by not taking the oath, which that act directs, in the mode pointed out, whether the people of such district should be entitled to their votes or not, (a doctrine slavish, tyrannical, and subversive of the rights of the free citizens of this state) as such a construction of the law would destroy the purity of election, at the discretion of one man, extinguish the voice of the majority, and introduce all the evils of fraud and malpractice, against which it was the peculiar object of the law to guard; And as it is not only just and reasonable, but an infallible conclusion of law, that the citizen shall not incur the forfeiture of his vote, for the fault, neglect or omission, of these agents, whom the law has especially entrusted with the protection of that right; whose duties are enjoined on themselves alone, by the law, to which they are responsible for neglect or malfeasance, but who cannot, by such neglect or malpractice, deprive the people of their votes; And as it would be attended with infinite mischief, inconvenience and danger, to permit the returning judges of election, or a majority of them, whose duty in making such return, is purely ministerial, and who, by the letter of the act, are confined to the simple duty of counting up the votes in all the districts, and returning, as duly elected, those persons who, upon such casting up, shall have the majority of legal votes, to admit or reject, at their discretion, the votes taken in a district or districts, or the entire polls of each district or districts, on the allegation, that such votes were irregularly taken, or such election irregularly held, inasmuch as it would open a wide door to every species of fraud; enable such judges to make false returns of members to the House of Delegates; still and smother the voice of the majority, at the discretion of mere ministerial officers; interfere with the just privileges of the House of Delegates, who alone are the judges in such cases; and, by consequence, might create an entire House of Delegates, of which not a member was a real representative of the people; And whereas it is the duty of the House of Delegates not only to prevent, but, by an express declaration, to settle these important questions, that the people may know their rights, and the judges of elections may know their duty: Therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Delegates, in judging of the qualifications and elections of their own members, are bound to conform to the constitution and law of the land.

Resolved, That no man can be entitled to a seat in the house of Delegates, unless he be elected thereto by a majority of the legal votes of the free white male citizens of the United States, above the age of 21 years, who had resided twelve months in the state of Maryland, and six months in the county where he votes, next before the election, and at the time of their voting, resided in the district in which he voted.

Resolved, That the omission of a judge or clerk to take the oath which by law they are severally directed to take, before he acts as such, shall not vitiate or set aside an election in any district, provided the election in other respects be fairly held and conducted.

Resolved, That the returning judges of a county, constituted by an union of the presiding judges from each election district, act in a ministerial capacity only, and that they or a majority of them, have no power when met for the purpose of making a general return to exclude from the general enumeration of votes to be by them made, any poll to them returned by the judges of a district, or any votes stated upon any poll to them returned.

Resolved, That the citizens of Maryland who are entitled to vote for delegates to the General assembly of Maryland, cannot be deprived of their right by any omission, irregularity or misconduct of any election judge, clerk or other officer.

## National Legislature.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Dec. 12.

Mr. Bradley of Mass. Mr. Porter of Rhode Island, Mr. Pleasant of Va. & Mr. Telfair of Geo. appeared and took their seats.

Several petitions to create post routes were presented and referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

Petitions from Henry Malohn, Richard Dale and Isaac Franks, which were presented at last session, were again referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. presented a petition of Isaac Williams, Jr. praying to be admitted to the seat held by John M. Howers, as one of the New York delegation, who he alleges to have been returned illegally. Referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Taylor presented a petition of Hannah Weed, mother of Calvin Weed, who was killed whilst doing militia duty in the service of the U. States, and praying to be supported by the public in consequence of her loss. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Comstock presented a petition of J. Woodworth for a pension. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a petition of Messrs. Wilson, Pugh and Tighman, for the payment of a sum of money loaned to the American Consul in Cadiz for the purpose of sending home a number of American seamen. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Ingersoll also presented a petition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, praying for a subscription to their capital stock on the part of the government. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Macon presented a petition of Thos. Goodrum for a pension. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Cheves presented a petition of R. B. Cochran, praying a discharge from the Jail of Charleston, where he is confined on an attachment, issued at the instance of the U. States Attorney. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cheves also presented a petition of Charles B. Cochran, praying indemnity for the non-fulfillment of a contract made with the Navy Agent at Charleston. Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Calhoun presented a petition of J. B. Kennedy, praying a remission of the forfeiture of his vessel and cargo for the illegal importation of a quantity of log-wood, &c. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Latimore presented petitions from Moses Hooke and Henry Parry, praying a confirmation of their respective titles to lands in the Mississippi territory. Referred to the committee of Lands.

The engrossed resolution for the printing & distribution of additional copies of Congressional documents, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Beall,

Resolved, That the committee on public lands, inquire into the expediency of attaching to the Canton district, all the lands extending one mile wide, on each side of the road, and lying between the Rapids of the Miami of the lake, and the western line of the Connecticut Reserve, which was ceded to the United States by treaty with certain Indian tribes, concluded at Brownstown, on the 25th of November, 1808, for the purpose of opening a road and connecting the settlements between Ohio and Michigan territory.

On motion of Mr. Latimore,

Resolved, That the Land Committee enquire into the expediency of allowing further time to make payment for lands in Mississippi territory purchased of the United States since the 31st of March 1809.

On Motion of Mr. McKee, the report of the Land Commissioners, in the Orleans and Kaskaskia districts, laid before the House the last session, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House adjourned, a little after 12 o'clock, until to-morrow.

Tuesday Dec. 14, 1815.

Mr. Forshe from Georgia, and Mr. Clarke from Kentucky, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, ordered that the petition of John Talliaferro, presented at the last session, contesting the election of John P. Hangerford, a member from the state of Virginia, be referred to the committee of Elections.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a general statement of unsettled accounts in the Office of the Accountant of the Navy Department, agreeably to a resolution of the House of the 30th July last; which was read, and referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Desha submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the waggon and horses that have been lost in the public service.

Resolved, That the committee of Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the horses lost by the volunteers who turned out under his Excellency Isaac Shelby, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the Canada expedition last fall; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying the mounted volunteers who turned out under his Excellency, Isaac Shelby, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the Canada expedition last fall, additional pay for their horses furnished; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to amend the resolutions so as to include vessels and other property destroyed by the enemy in the public service.

Mr. Desha objected to the adoption of this amendment; and Mr. Grosvenor explained his reasons for offering it; after which, the question was taken on the motion and lost; and the resolutions passed by a considerable majority.

Mr. Wright moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by an act of Congress, an uniform mode of electing Senators, Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to a committee of seven Members.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

## IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The Senate this day sat with closed doors, from the time of convening, until a late hour in the evening.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Dec. 15.

Mr. Hasbrouck, from New-York, and Messrs. Engly and Johnson from Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Fisk of New-York presented the petition of Celestino de Oteyza, master of the Spanish brig Patriota, praying, for reasons stated, the restoration of said brig, which has been seized on behalf of the U. States for a violation of one of the revenue laws; and Mr. Ingersoll, of Penn. presented the petition of Jane Dauphin of Delaware, praying a remission of the forfeiture of the schooner Mary and cargo, which were the property of her deceased husband John Dauphin, and which have been condemned for a violation of the embargo laws; both of which petitions were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Tancey, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws of the United States, as to the effect which a judgment of record of one state shall have, when offered as evidence in a suit in another state; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending that provision in the first section of the act entitled "An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise," so far as respects the sale of domestic spirits sold in less quantities than five gallons at the place where the same shall have been distilled, and by the persons to whom licenses shall have been granted for the purpose.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of affording additional encouragement to the re-enlistment of those soldiers now in the Army of the United States, whose terms of service may have nearly expired.

On motion of Mr. Winter of N. York, Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for buildings occupied as public stores, and burnt by the enemy in consequence thereof; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, that Mr. Pickering be excused from serving on the Committee on Public Lands.

Several petitions respecting post routes, &c. were presented, and referred. The House adjourned, at half past 12 o'clock, until to-morrow.

KNOXVILLE Nov. 29.

## ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Messrs. Corrick and D. an of the quarter masters department for the East Tennessee troops, and Messrs. White, of this place, arrived here late last night. From them we learn the following highly gratifying intelligence. On the 12th instant Gen. White was detached from Fort Armstrong on the Goosa, with a select eleven hundred mounted men, (including upwards of three hundred Cherokee Indians) for the purpose of attacking the Hillabee towns, on the west side of Tallapoosa River. On the 17th about 1 o'clock at night the detachment marched within 8 miles of the upper town, received information from one of their spies, a half breed and son of Mr. Grayson, who had considerable property and resided at that place, that his family and property would be sacrificed by the Indians on the morning of the next day, if General White did not relieve him. Gen. White with alacrity dismounted three hundred of his troops with part of the Indians and marched to surprise the town before daylight. Having large creeks to wade, and the van having to tarry some time for the rear which had fallen behind some distance, the town was not reached until sunrise on the 18th when the town was completely surrounded and the savage enemy received our first fire without the least notice of our approach. They fired several guns but our men charged home upon them with loaded muskets and charge of bayonets and in 10 or 15 minutes they held up a flag and the firing ceased. In this rencontre we have killed 65 and taken 221 prisoners without having lost a man or a single one wounded. Col. Attergen and his Cherokees acted with promptitude and bravery! and every man of the detachment was ardent on the march and cool and intrepid in the conflict. Gen. White, has since arrived at Fort Armstrong with all his force and prisoners. Our informants were in the engagement.

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a white man who calls himself WILL. LEE, says he is a free man—five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, straight and well formed; no perceptible mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trousers of striped domestic cotton, old waist coat, new linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his price for, agreeably to law.

SOLOMON KROGER, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Dec. 21—6

ALMANACKS FOR 1816.

For sale at this office.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.  
Copies of letters from Capt. Davis Porter, commanding the U. S. Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated  
United States Frigate, Essex,  
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.

SIR,  
I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th of April, in the latitude of 40, N. long. 91 15 W. about twenty miles to the northward of the island of Albemarle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma; two others being in sight, close together, distant from us about seven miles, which we were informed were the British letters of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting ten guns, 6 and 9-pounders; the other six 13 pounders, four swivels, and six long blunderbusses, mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confiding greatly in the bravery and enterprise of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of fog in the climate, I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the first under the command of Lt. Downes, 1st Lt. in a whole boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragut. The officers in command of boats under Lt. Downes, were Lt. S. D. McKnight, in the 3d cutter, accompanied by Midshipman W. H. Odenheimer, Sailing Master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by Midshipman H. W. Ogden, and Midshipman George Isaacs, in the 2d cutter. The second division under the command of Lt. Wilmer, 2d Lt. in the pinnace, accompanied by Midshipman Henry Gray, and Master's Mate James Terry; Lt. Wilson and Mr. Shaw, Purser, in the 1st cutter; and Lt. Gamble, of the marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, and each boat had her particular attention pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them: they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed, by Lt. Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention was discovered by the enemy, than the colors were struck, without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck, on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for twenty guns, worth near half a million of dollars, mounting between them 16 guns, & manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to seven small open boats, with fifty men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses! Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient serv't.  
D. PORTER.  
The Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington.

United States Frigate Essex, at Sea,  
Pacific Ocean, July 2d, 1813.

SIR,  
On the 23d March last, I sailed from San Juan, supping my course to the northward, and on the 29th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corsair ship, Nereyda, mounting 15 guns; she had, a few days before, captured two American whale ships, the crews of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her; & they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of Great Britain, and as such, should capture all American vessels they could fall in with; therefore, to prevent in future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all her armament into the sea, liberated the Americans, and dismissed the Nereyda.

I then proceeded with all possible dispatch for Lima, to intercept one of the detained vessels, which had parted with the Nereyda only three days before, and I was so fortunate as to arrive there and re-capture her on the 5th April, at the moment she was entering the port. This vessel (the ship Barclay, Capt. Gideon Randall of New Bedford,) I took under my protection and have had her with me ever since.

From Lima I proceeded for the Gallapagos Island, where I captured the following British ships, viz:

Letters of Marque.  
Montezuma 270 tons 21 men 2 guns.  
Policy 275 25 10  
Georgiana 250 25 6  
Atlantic 361 24 8  
Greenwich 338 25 10

The Georgiana being reputed a very fast sailer, and apparently well calculated for a cruiser, I mounted 16 guns on her, and gave the command of her to that excellent officer, Lieutenant John Downes, with a complement of 42 men; appointing midshipman W. H. Haddaway, acting lieutenant on board her, and sent her on a cruise.

Lt. Downes joined me at Tumbex near Guayaquil on the coast of Peru, on the 24th June, after capturing three prizes, to wit:

Letters of Marque Ships.  
Hector 270 tons 25 men 11 guns.  
Catalina 275 29 11  
Rose 220 21 8

The first had two men killed and six

badly wounded in her rencounter with the Georgiana; and the Rose was discharged (after being deprived of her armament) with all the prisoners captured by the Georgiana, as they amounted to nearly double her crew; she was furnished with a passport to proceed to St. Helena.

My own prisoners I liberated on parole at Tumbex. I found by experience that the Georgiana did not deserve the character given of her for sailing. I therefore shifted her officers and crew to the Atlantic, and mounted on her 20 guns, with a complement of 63 men, and appointed Midshipman Rich. Dashiell, acting sailing master, on board her; to this vessel I give the name of the Essex Junior. I also fitted up the ship Greenwich as a store ship, and mounted on her 20 guns, placing her under the command of Lieut. Gamble, of the marines. On board her I have put all the provisions and stores of my other prizes, except a supply of three and a half months for each, and have by this means secured myself a full supply of every necessary article for seven months. I had hoped to dispose of my other prizes at Guayaquil; the Governors in Peru, however, are excessively alarmed at my appearance on the coast, as my fleet amounts now to nine sail of vessels, all formidable in their appearance, and they would if they dare, treat us with a hostility little short of declared enemies.

I have given to Mr. John G. Cowell, sailing master, an appointment to act 3d Lieut. Mids. John S. Cowan to act 4th Lieut. and Mids. Odenheimer, as sailing master. I beg, sir, that the appointment of those officers, as well as of Lieut. D. McKnight, who is acting Second Lieut. and those serving on board the Essex Junior, may be confirmed by the Department. I have given to Mr. M. W. Bostwick, my clerk, the appointment of Acting Midshipman; not that he is desirous of coming forward in the Navy in that line, but I hoped by this means to introduce him to the notice of the Department; as I shall take the liberty to recommend him strongly as a suitable person to hold the appointment of Purser. Drs. Richard Hoffman and Alexander M. Montgomery, two gentlemen of great merit, who volunteered their services with me at the commencement of hostilities, have received acting appointments from me, the first as Surgeon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Miller; the other at Surgeon's Mate. To the great care and attention of those gentlemen, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed the extraordinary health of the crew; & as they are both desirous of joining the Navy, I hope their appointments may be confirmed.

I have also appointed my Marine officer & Chaplain to the command of prizes; they all enter with much cheerfulness, into their new duties; and if the expedition should not prove successful, it will not, I am persuaded, owing to our want of activity or vigilance; and of this you must be satisfied, as for the last eight months we have been constantly at sea, with the exception of twenty three days, and yet, since we have enjoyed extraordinary health and spirits; no symptom of the scurvy having yet appeared in the ship, nor have we, at this moment, more than two on the sick list; and their diseases are now owing to the infirmities of age than any other cause. Indeed, sir, when I compare my present situation with what it was when I doubled Cape Horn, I cannot but esteem myself fortunate in an extraordinary degree. There my ship was shattered by tempestuous weather, and destitute of every thing; my officers and crew half starved, naked, and worn out with fatigue. Now, sir, my ship is in prime order, abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for her. I have a noble ship for a consort of 20 guns, and well manned, a store ship of 20 guns well supplied with the best of every thing that we may want, and prizes which would be worth in England two millions of dollars; and what renders the comparison more pleasing, the Enemy has furnished all. Excuse me, sir, for not making known my present intentions, as this letter may not reach you. It, however, may be satisfactory to you to know how I intend to dispose of my prizes: Let it suffice to say that I shall endeavor to [cipher].

British letters of marque are numerous in these seas, and were it not for my arrival, our whale fishers would have been much harassed; but they now find it necessary to keep together for mutual protection. I expect to be [cipher] but shall be [cipher].

Subjoined is a list of deaths since I left the U. States; and I beg you will relieve the anxiety of my family, & all our friends, by communicating as much of this letter as you may think proper.

The times of my best men have expired; but their attachment to the ship and their zeal for the service we are engaged on, prevent all complaints on that account. It is not probable that you will hear of me for several months to come, unless some disaster happens; but I beg leave to assure you, sir, that I shall not be idle; & I hope before my return to make the services of the Essex as important as those of any other single ship. We may not be individually benefited, but we shall do the enemy much injury, which will be a sufficient compensation to us for all the hardships & privations we must naturally experience, while cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, & are dependent on the precarious supplies the enemy may afford.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your

HONORABLE WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of deaths, since my departure from the United States.

1812 Dec. 3. Levi Holmes, seaman, Palsey.  
1813 Jan. 24. Ewd. Sweeney, o. a. old age.  
1813 Jan. 24. Saml. Grove, seaman, Contusion of the Brain by a fall from the main yard.

1813 March 1. Lewis Price, marine, Consumption.

1813 April 4. James Shafford, gunner's mate, accidental gun shot—wound of the Lungs.

1813 May 25. Dr. Robt. Miller, surgeon, disease of the Liver.

1813 May 26. Benj. Geers, gr. gr. inflammation of the Stomach.

1813 June 29. John Rodgers, gr. gr. Fall from the main yard.

## Maryland Legislature.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, a *joint* yesterday laid upon the table, relative to the admission of Thomas Lloyd to a seat in the chamber of the House of Delegates, for the purpose of reporting the debates, was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, the question was put, That the word "chamber" be stricken out, and the word "gallery" inserted. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.  
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackiston, Hands, Stonestreter, Callis, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinson—11.

NEGATIVE.  
Messrs. Causin, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Brown, Dorsey, Sellman, Wm. Hall, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Ford, Parnham, Rogers, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Jonathan Spencer, Martin, S. Stevens, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Toole, Lecompte, John K. Evans, Lauby, Hogg, Robert Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Claude, L. Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Hand, Forward of Wm. Forward of Jb. Dillam, Maubly, Stansbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Karshner, Gabby, Jones—57.

So it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, that the House adopt the said order.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Thursday, December 9.

Mr. John H. Thomas delivers a memorial from Beal Howard, George M. Cullish and Geo. Robinson of Nathan, counter to the petition of Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Greenwell, which was read and referred to the Committee of Elections.

Friday, December 10.

Mr. Wilson from the Committee of Elections and privileges, delivers the following report: [See opposite page.]

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, Ordered, That on the second reading of the report of the Committee of Elections in relation to the Allegany election, Messrs. Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Greenwell, who have presented their memorial against the right of the sitting members to their seats, and have prayed that opportunity be afforded them of receiving before the House the aid of counsel, shall be permitted to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, and that the sitting members may also be permitted to be heard by counsel on their part.

On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, Ordered, That the special report of the committee of elections and privileges in relation to the contested election of Allegany county, to be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

Saturday, December 11.

Mr. Tighman delivers a memorial from Philip Key, H. Turner, Robt. M. Key, Jas. Thomas and Henry Ashton of St. Mary's county, praying that the seats of the delegates from that county may be vacated. Which was read and referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Plater moved for leave to withdraw himself from the committee of elections & privileges; which was granted, and Mr. Kilgour was chosen to fill the vacancy.

According to the order of the day the House proceeded to the second reading of the report of the committee of elections and privileges in relation to the contested election of Allegany county, and after some debate the House adjourned until 5 o'clock this evening.

POST MEMORIAM, 5 o'clock.

The House met. The special report of the committee of elections on the subject of the contested election of Allegany county, was resumed, and after further debate the question was put, that the House concur in the report and assent to the resolution therein contained. The yeas & nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.  
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Dorsey, Taney, Turner, Stonestreter, Ford, Parnham, Rogers, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Toole, Lecompte, John K. Evans, Lauby, Hogg, Robert Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Claude, L. Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Hand, Forward of Wm. Forward of Jb. Dillam, Maubly, Stansbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tighman, Mason, Karshner, Gabby—51.

NEGATIVE.  
Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Josa. Spencer, Claude, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Forward of (Wm.) Forward of (of Jacob) Dillam, Maubly, Salisbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tighman, Mason, Karshner, Gabby—31.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The House adjourns until Monday morning 9 o'clock.

OF THE SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

Mr. George Leeb of Allegany county was unanimously elected a member of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Upton Bruce, Esq. He appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The Senate adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M.

POST MEMORIAM, 6 o'clock.

Mr. James Fenwick of Charles county was unanimously elected a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Major Wm. Thomas, late President of the Senate; he appeared, qualified and took his seat.

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, December 13.

A message was received from the House of Delegates proposing to proceed to the appointment of a Governor, and stating that Levin Winder was put in nomination by that House.

On motion by Mr. Lloyd the message was referred to a special committee. Messrs. Stephen, N. Williams, Tabb, Lloyd and Brown, was appointed on said committee.

Mr. Stephen from the above committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the House of Delegates relative to the election of a Governor, report, that they have taken the same into consideration, and are of opinion that the Senate proceed to the election of a Governor.

By order.

H. WILLIAMSON, Com. Clk.

Which was read the first and second time and concurred with.

The Senate adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

POST MEMORIAM, 4 o'clock.

The following message was read, agreed to and sent to the House of Delegates:

By the Senate, December 13.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, We agree to proceed to the election of a Governor immediately. Robert Bowie is put in nomination by the Senate. We have appointed Mr. Tabb and Mr. Fenwick to act in conjunction with the gentlemen proposed by your House to examine the ballots.

By order, THIS ROGERS, Clk.  
On counting the ballots for Governor it was ascertained that Levin Winder had 48 votes, and that Robert Bowie had 29 votes. Mr. W. was of course elected.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, December 13.

On motion by Mr. Pater, the question was put, that the House agree to the following message:

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 13, 1813. Gentlemen of the Senate.—The constitution and form of government having directed, that the Governor of this State shall be chosen on the second Monday of December, in each and every year, and this being the day pre-ordained, we propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to proceed to elect the Governor of this State, at 12 o'clock to-day.

Levin Winder, Esq. is put in nomination by this House, and we have appointed Messrs. John H. Thomas and Mason, to join such gentlemen as may be named by you to count the ballots and report thereon.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreter, Ford, Parnham, Rogers, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Toole, Le Compte, John Evans, Lauby, Hogg, Robert Evans, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, John Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Fetter, Willis, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Hilleary, Robinson, McCullon, Howard—51.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jonathan Spencer, Sam. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Forward of Wm. Forward of Jb. Dillam, Maubly, Salisbury, Barney, Donaldson, Tighman, Mason—22.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the message sent to the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the following preamble and resolutions were read.

[Here follows the preamble and resolutions published in the opposite page.]

Mr. Culbreth stated to the House, that the Senate had adjourned until 4 o'clock this evening, and moved that this House adjourn to the same hour; and the question was put, that the House adjourn. Resolved in the affirmative, and the House adjourns until 4 o'clock.

POST MEMORIAM, 4 o'clock.

The House having qualified according to the constitution and form of government, proceeded to the choice of a Governor, and the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentleman named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that Levin Winder, Esq. had forty eight votes, and Robert Bowie, Esq. twenty eight votes.

Whereupon, Resolved, That Levin Winder, Esq. be, and he is hereby declared to be, Governor of the State of Maryland.

The House adjourns.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Culbreth, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western shore of the State of Maryland, pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury into the treasury of the U. States, agreeably to the provisions of the 17th section of the act of the Congress of the U. States of America, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States, such sum of money as is by said act directed to be assessed and collected in the State of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Blake, the following message was read, assented to and sent to the Senate:

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Dec. 14. Gentlemen of the Senate.—This being the day designated by the constitution, for the election of the Council to the Governor, we propose to go to that appointment at such hour as may be most convenient to your honorable body. Wm. Bond Martin, Alex. C. Magruder, Wm. H. Ward, Thos. G. Addison, & Sam. Ridout, are put in nomination by this House, and we have appointed Messrs. Blake and Stevens to join the gentlemen you may appoint to examine the ballots.

By order.

THE CLERK OF THE SENATE delivers the following message: By the SENATE, Dec. 14.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—The Senate are prepared to go immediately into the appointment of a Council to the Governor. Messrs. Jas. Nabb, Jas. Butcher, Thos. W. Hall, and R. Ghieselin, are put in nomination by the Senate, in addition to the persons named in your message.

Messrs. Hawkins & L. Hollingsworth are appointed on the part of the Senate to join the gentlemen named by your House to count the ballots.

By order.

THOS. ROGERS, Clk.  
The House having qualified, proceeded to the appointment—the ballots being counted. It appeared that those nominated by the House of Delegates, had a majority of votes—they were therefore declared to be the Council to the Governor.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, that the preamble and resolutions relating to elections of members of the House of Delegates, be made the order of the day for Tuesday next? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow: Yeas 25, Nays 42.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. John H. Thomas moved the following order. Ordered, That the preamble and resolutions relative to the elections and qualifications of members of this House, be referred to a select committee of members, appointed by ballot, to consider and report thereon. Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourns.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

[Here follows a disposition of certain parts of the Executive communication of 8th inst. by J. H. Thomas, to various committees.]

On motion by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the question was put that the House adopt the following order. Ordered, That the resolution submitted to the House on the 13th inst. for paying out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, the State's quota of the direct tax laid by the general government be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the communication of the Executive, which relates to the loan made in virtue of a resolve of the last General Assembly, and the financial resources of the State.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow: Yeas 29, Nays 23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Emory leave given to bring in a bill entitled an act to alter so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of Governor of the State, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs. Emory, Bennett and Wilson, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Emory leave given to bring

a bill, entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of an Executive Council. Ordered, That Messrs. Emory, Bennett and Wilson, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same. The House adjourned.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 31st of December inst. all the personal estate of Jean Seney, late of Talbot county, dec'd. in this town; consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of Law Books—the above property will be sold on a credit of six months, no all sums over six dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day; on all sums of and under 6 dollars the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, Adm'r  
of John Seney, deceased.

Easton, Dec. 21—2

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all Store-keepers, Tavern-keepers, and other retailers of spirituous liquors, residing within the second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Queen-Ann's, Caroline and Talbot counties, that the subscriber will attend at Denton, on MONDAY the 27th of December; at Easton, on TUESDAY the 28th; and at Centre-Ville for the remainder of the month of December—for the purpose of granting Licenses according to the act of Congress for laying internal duties: of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector, 2d Maryland District.

Centre-Ville, Dec. 21—1

P. S. The law requires that every retailer should be furnished with a License, previous to the 1st day of January, 1814.

W. C.

## WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer with a small family—One well recommended will receive liberal wages from

Wm. H. Nicholson.

Near Centreville, Queen—

Ann's county, Dec. 21—4

## A BLACK SMITH

Wanted the ensuing year—generous wages will be given for one that can do good country work. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Hunting Creek.

DANIEL LEVERTON.

Dec. 21—3

## IN CHANCERY.

November 24th, 1813. Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of ABRAHAM LEWIS, deceased, made and reported by William Wooten, Esq. Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 5th day of February, 1814: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 5th day of January, 1814.

Truecopy. Test—

JAMES P. HEATH, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 21—3q

## CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

December the 14th 1813.

On application of SOVEREN DAWSON, administrator of James Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said orphans court of the county aforesaid, I, S. J. I hereto set my hand, and affix the public seal of my office, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1813.

Test—

J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r

Willis for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1813.

SOVEREN DAWSON, Adm'r  
of James Jones, dec'd.

Dec. 21—3

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO CREDITORS.

That in obedience to the law and order of the orphans' court, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Burn, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

HENRY BURN, Adm'r  
of Samuel Burn, dec'd.

Dec. 21—3q

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Wilcox, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.





From the National Legislature.

### NEW SONG.

Mail, beautiful Columbia! thou Queen of the West!  
Grasp Mariners' Rights for the shield of thy breast;  
Respect the great maxim that burnish'd thy birth,  
"No nation shall bind us on ocean or earth."  
All boons without freedom are bribes to the mean—  
Give battle for tribute to tyrants marine!  
True Liberty's value puts mind on the stretch,  
And all things without her make man but a wretch.  
Let the foe ever toil for menarchical drones,  
The gilded court insects that glitter round thrones,  
A privileged order must taint a sound crew,  
Corrupting the many to pamper the few.  
Here silent ascends by a laudable strife,  
Here wisdom exalts the most humble in life;  
Here no combination of church or of state,  
Can render the worthless respected or great.  
Here Public Opinion lifts any man's mind,  
Who merits by action the wreath of mankind;  
Here Nobles of Nature take rank without birth—  
Rank glorious to freemen, the noblest on earth.  
Here dignity follows the brave and the wise—  
The hero to combat, the sage to devise;  
And Washington's glory, and Franklin's renown,  
Out blaze by their lustre all gems of a crown.  
This beautiful Republic, energetic & wrought,  
Its bodies the soul of antiquity's thought;  
In warfare 'tis steady, in peace 'tis sound—  
A rampart for man that will tyrants confound.  
Then grapple the system our fathers have spread,  
For self-govern'd freemen they toil'd and they bled;  
O think what distinction ennoble our coast,  
The only free people this planet can boast.  
Mail beautiful Columbia! thou Queen of the West!  
Grasp Mariners' Rights for the shield of thy breast;  
Respect the great maxim that burnish'd thy birth—  
"No nation shall bind us on ocean or earth."  
Virginia, Nov. 1813.

### IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, Dec. 8th, 1813.  
GENTLEMEN,  
In virtue of a resolve of the General Assembly, at its May session, the treasurer was directed to borrow \$307,000 dollars. The terms upon which the loan was effected will appear by the report of the treasurer. As soon as the money was obtained steps were taken to procure arms, ordnance and military stores for the State; and considerable purchases were made—but owing to the interruption of intercourse between the States, they could not all be received in time to be sent to those parts of Maryland which are most exposed to danger.

Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, an order was passed for the return of the public records and papers to the seat of government; but in consequence of the approach of a considerable naval force of the enemy, it was found necessary again to order their removal, and they were sent to the town of Upper Marlborough. It has been deemed expedient to direct from time to time, a return of such of them as were necessary for the purpose of holding the Courts, but the board has passed no order for the removal of the rest; and it is submitted to the Legislature what shall be done in regard to them. It is certainly very much to be desired that the offices should be kept open for the transaction of business; but besides the difficulty of removing the records from the seat of government in time, whenever the appearance of the enemy may require it, there is considerable danger of their being lost, or destroyed by frequent removals. The Legislature will see the necessity of making some further provision with respect to them. The resolution of the last session does not make it the duty of the officers to open their offices at the place to which their records are removed; and by confirming the authority thereby conferred upon the Executive, to two counties, it has been found impracticable to procure the necessary accommodations for the officers.

The attention of the Legislature will of course be directed to the militia system; in its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who on any sudden emergency are unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It is not, and cannot be expected, that while those who understand the defects of the system, continue to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burden and sufferings. It was not designed by the wise framers of the Constitution to leave it to each member of the Union to defend itself, and after having surrendered to the general government the most material sources of revenue, it is impracticable for the individual States to bear the burden of any extensive system of defence.

It was therefore expressly provided that the U. States should protect each individual State against invasion; and the militia or other force of the latter was designed only to be employed on sudden emergencies, and until the national government should come to its relief. If the expenses of a war, waged by the national authorities, are to be borne by the States, it is not difficult to foresee that the State Treasury will be soon exhausted, and the annihilation of the state governments must follow. We had an unquestionable right to expect that in a war declared by ourselves,

the nation would have promptly afforded to us the protection which the Constitution has solemnly guaranteed to every member in the Union. Instead of this, however, we have to deplore the ravages and distresses which have been produced in different parts of Maryland by the incursions of the enemy; and that its most exposed places have been left in a defenceless and unprotected situation. Thus abandoned by the national authority, and without any well-founded prospect of a speedy termination of the present disastrous war, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to devise the means of defence which upon any future invasion the state authorities shall afford. We must again be permitted to recommend to the Legislature the organization of volunteer corps of infantry, to be mounted, & which would, at this time, be found the most efficient force for the kind of warfare in which we are engaged. In some places threatened with invasion this species of force has been resorted to, under an idea that it was authorized, and because found capable of affording much service; the pay rolls of those men, when presented to us, we have been under the necessity of rejecting, because the Legislature had refused its sanction to their organization.

We would also call the attention of the Legislature to these clauses of the militia law which establish the rules and articles of war, for the government of the militia, while in actual service. We do not mean to question the propriety of such rigorous rules for the government of a regular army; nor do we mean to say that the militia while in actual service ought to be subject to no regulation, but we persuade ourselves that the Legislature can devise rules for the regulation of the militia, without depriving them of any of the essential privileges of freemen, & subjecting them, for offences undefined, to the most cruel and oppressive punishment.

We take the liberty also of submitting to the Legislature, the propriety of adopting a system of general education. No subject upon which its wisdom can be employed is of more vital importance, or can have a more imperative claim to its attention. Governments like those under which we have the happiness to live, depend for their existence and prosperity upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens, and to place the means of education within the reach of every description of the people ought to be the primary concern, as it is the unquestionable duty of the Legislature of every free State. It is one among the many causes which we have for deploring the present war, that it diminishes those resources which ought to be employed in the education of our youth. We still, however, think, that if in the opinion of the Legislature funds can be spared for the purpose, the work should be commenced, and a system matured for the establishment of schools in every part of the State.

The amount of claims for pay and rations of militia, called into service in the course of last summer, already sanctioned by this department, exceeds one hundred and six thousand dollars. A more particular account cannot at this time be given, as the board is still acting upon those claims and many of them are yet to arrive.

For the purchase of arms and military stores, orders have been drawn to the amount of sixty nine thousand six hundred and seventy five dollars, but a considerable sum is yet due on this account.

We have the honor to be,  
With much respect,  
Your obedient servants,  
LEVIN WINDER.  
The honorable the  
General Assembly of Maryland.

### National Legislature.

#### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a Chaplain, when the rev. John Breckinridge, having a majority of votes, was elected.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday next, which was negatived, and

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, a committee of elections was appointed, pursuant to the standing rule of the House, consisting of Messrs. Fisk of Vermont, Chelson, King of Mass. Pickens, Vose, Comstock and Anderson.

The Rev. Jesse Lee was re-elected Chaplain for the present session.

Friday, Dec. 10.

The following members appeared and took their seats, viz.

From Pennsylvania—Jan. Whitehill.  
From Maryland—Robert Wright.  
From Virginia—Daniel Sheffey.  
From North Carolina—Wm. Canton.  
From South Carolina—John J. Chaplain.

Several petitions for the establishment of post routes were presented and referred.

Mr. Shipperd presented the petition of Mary Fletcher, praying to be relieved from her distressed situation, occasioned by the death of her husband, who was killed by the enemy, while in the military service of the U. States.—Referred.

Dr. Wilson, of Penn. presented the petition of John Wilson for a pension, in consideration of his having been accidentally disabled by a soldier in the service of the U. States.—Referred.

Mr. Robertson presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Orleans Navigation Company, praying a grant for a lot of ground at the mouth of the Bayou St. John, on which to erect a building for the use of the Company.—Referred.

Mr. Rhodes of Tenn. from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill, authorizing the transmission of certain documents free of postage; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to day. The bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hempstead of Missouri,

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the speedy and final confirmation of all grants of land, or orders of survey lawfully made and completed, by the proper officer, in the late District of Louisiana, now Territory of Missouri, during the time the said Territory was in the actual possession of Spain or France, or while either of these powers exercised sovereignty therein.

Resolved, That said committee enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for granting all such claims to land in said territory, not exceeding 640 acres to each claimant, where the claimant, or the person under whom he claims, had actually cultivated the same prior to the 20th day of Dec. 1813.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, to enable persons claiming lands in said territory, and which shall not be conferred or granted under the laws of the United States, to contest the legality of such decisions in a court of law.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands in said territory; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for the appointment of an additional judge of the Superior Court in the territory of Missouri, exclusively for the district of Arkansas—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Penn.  
Resolved, That the committee on the Naval Establishment enquire and report on the expediency of a provision, by law, for deepening the channel into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie.

Resolved, That the Military committee enquire and report upon the expediency of improving the water communications and roads, necessary for the transportation of troops, military and naval stores and provisions between certain parts of the United States and the Lakes.

Mr. Pickering of Mass. moved the following joint resolution, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the present and every future Congress, commencing with the present session; and of the documents published under the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, respectively, from the commencement of the present session, there shall be printed two hundred copies beyond the number usually printed; of which twenty five copies, shall be deposited in the library of the United States at the seat of government, to be delivered to members of Congress during the session, and to all other persons authorized by law to use the books in the library, upon their applications to the librarian, and having their reasonable receipts for the same, in like manner as for other books; and that so many other of the said copies shall be transmitted in like manner as the acts of Congress are transmitted to the several States and Territories, as shall be sufficient to furnish 1 copy to each Executive, 1 copy to each branch of every State & territorial legislature, 1 copy to each university & college in each State, and one copy to the historical society incorporated, or which shall be incorporated, in each State; and that the residue of the said two hundred copies be deposited in the library of the U. States, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

### BLOCKADE OF LONG-ISLAND.

#### CONFIRMED.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, dated 7th December.

An order to enforce the blockade of the Sound, is actually received and made known here, to take effect from this day.

His Majesty's ship, *Valiant*, off New-London, Dec. 2, 1815.

SIR,  
Having received orders from Admiral Sir John Boscawen, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in North America, to declare Long-Island Sound in a state of rigorous blockade, and to enforce the same: I beg leave to inform you of this measure, and that after the 6th of December, no vessel whatever will be permitted to sail from any port in Long-Island Sound.

I beg leave to communicate this intelligence to the other neutral consuls in your district.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER,  
Captain and Senior Officer in  
Long Island Sound.

To Don Thomas Sloughton,  
Spanish Consul at New York.

### COM. DECATUR.

By Capt. Rogers, of the sloop *Flash* of New Bedford, who arrived here yesterday morning from N. London, we learn, that, on Saturday evening, the U. S. Squadron under Com. Decatur, dropped down between the Town and Fort. The British Squadron consisting of the *Falburn* of 74 guns, the frigate *Sietra* and a sloop of war, were then at anchor within half gunshot of the Light House. The gun brig *Borer* weighed anchor at Flushing on Sunday evening, & stood to the westward. Last night, while off Huntington Capt. R. heard several heavy guns at the Eastward.

### TECUMSEH.

Many having expressed doubts that Tecumseh was not killed in the battle of the 5th ult. near the Moravian Towns in Canada, we are induced to lay the following statement of facts before our readers, in proof of his death—they were obligingly furnished by an officer of Colonel R. H. Johnson's regiment. The death of this great man (for he was truly such) is desirable on no other account, than his hostility to the Americans, & his superintending abilities to unite the various Indian tribes against us. The head being killed, the confidence is broken, and we may calculate on a lasting peace on our frontiers.

#### EVIDENCE.

1st. Gen. Harrison examined the Indian said to be Tecumseh, and positively stated that he had no doubt on the subject. 2d. At the same time several British officers stated it positively to be him. 3d. Shane, the half Indian, has been acquainted with Tecumseh for 20 years—he states it to be him. 4th. Drownard, a Frenchman taken at Detroit and made a prisoner of war, escaped from the Moravian Towns on the day of the battle, examined the dead body, and stated it to him. 5th. The British Indian interpreter was wounded in the battle and died in two or three days after it—before his death, Doctor Richardson asked him if Tecumseh was dead?—He replied that he was, and fell by his side. 6th. When Captain Richard Price was two miles below the ground on which the battle was fought, he met a man going that way, who told him he heard that Tecumseh was dead; that he was going to sea for himself, for he knew him. On his route, he was accompanied by Capt. Price to whom he described minutely Tecumseh's dress, & some marks; when they arrived where the dead body lay, the man examined it & pronounced it to be him—the dress and marks fitted exactly. This so far convinced Captain Price that he had not a solitary doubt on the subject.

Frank. Argus.

### PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain internal duties, their last session, and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require,

Retailers of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, or Foreign Merchandise, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Owners or superintendents of Sails or Boilers, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license:

Attendants to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances to take out a license:

Refiners of Sugar to enter into bonds:

Owners or keepers of Carriages to enter the same, and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty:

And, Discounted Notes and Bonds, to be stamped with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein, may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the second Collection District of Maryland.

Centre-Ville, Dec. 11—3

### BRANCH OF THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, AT EASTON.

December 8th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this Institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day, no note will be received or discounted, unless the same is drawn upon paper properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of August, 1813, entitled, "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies, and an Bill of Exchange of certain descriptions"—agreeably to the following table:

If \$ 100.	stamp of 5 cents.
Above 100 & not exceeding 200	25
200	50
500	100
1000	200
2000	400
5000	1000
10000	2000
20000	4000
50000	10000
100000	20000
200000	40000
500000	100000
1000000	200000

JAMES MARBLE, Cash'r.

### NAVAL PRINTS.

Just received and for sale at the Star-Office, in The City.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE FRIEDLAND.

MACE DONALD AND UNITED STATES. Superiorly printed. Coloured and plain. 27 Subscribers will please call for their Prints.

### To be Rented to the State, 1,400 ACRES OF BANKED MEADOW LAND.

Situate in New Jersey, 30 miles from Philadelphia, on the Delaware River. The soil is rich and fertile, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than elsewhere. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the banks, shores, ditches, and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find fuel, pasture and firewood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the field. Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have board at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to  
JOHN R. COATES, or  
JOHN H. BRENTON,  
Nov. 21—11q  
No. 217, Arch-st. Philadelphia.

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PHIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, was a black cloth frock coat, white Muscades vest, coarse linen shirt, bow linen pants, and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut. The other, who calls himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age. He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, was a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankin pants. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.  
RICHARD JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
Dec. 4, 1813—8

### RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a free woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, black hair and short woolly hair, large projecting mouth, thick lips and teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Her husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmonstone, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be looking in the neighborhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Eastern. DARR KERR, Junior.  
Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7—3

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 16th November, last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a black shirt, coarse linen overalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
Nov. 23, 1813, (Dec. 7)—3

### RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to my custody on the 3d inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Berkeley county, Virginia. He appears to be about 16 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, a stout, well made, likely young negro—has a scar over his right eye, and two scars on his right hand close to his little finger. His clothing consists of a short light colored frock coat, a grey velvet waistcoat, light colored cotton and brown trousers and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, &c. agreeably to law.  
HENRY SHUBERT, Sheriff of Washington county, Md.  
Hagerstown, Nov. 15, 1813, (Dec. 7)—3

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DEPARTED from my residence, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of EDWARD TURNER, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle appearance, and by profession a Silversmith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Cambridge, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.  
JOHN L. ELBERT, Capt. U. S. Lt. Dragons.  
August 31—m

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called DANIEL, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no recollection of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip, which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of nankin pants, one pair cross-banded shoes, one red spotted vest, one striped coat, one new pair of short one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if recovered in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring him at their peril.  
JAMES WATKINSON, Esq.  
Easton, Md. June 1—m

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office.  
J. W.

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself FRANK. He is about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, was a blue cloth coat, an ozburnburg shirt, home-made yellow cotton pants, and an old black hat very much worn, has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knee-deep. Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglas, about five miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.  
RICHARD JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.  
Nov. 2, 1813—(3)—8





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,  
(PRINTED BY THE LANE OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeable to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county.

The subscriber intends to offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal property of JAMES DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.  
of John Davis, deceased.

December 7—4

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on FRIDAY, the 31st of December inst. all the personal estate of JAMES DAVIS, late of Talbot county, deceased, in his town, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to enumerate—the terms of sale will be 6 months credit, on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date, and all sums of and under the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES DAVIS, Adm'r.  
of John Davis, deceased.

Easton, Dec. 21—2

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all Storekeepers, Tavern-keepers, and other retailers of spirituous liquors, residing within the second Collection District of Maryland, composed of Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties, that the subscriber will attend at Easton, on MONDAY the 27th of December, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 28th, and at Cambridgeville for the remainder of the month of December, for the purpose of granting Licenses according to the act of Congress for laying internal duties, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

WILLIAM CHANDLER, Collector,  
Talbot County, Dec. 21—1

P. S. The law requires that every retailer should be furnished with a License, previous to the 1st day of January, 1814.

## A BLACK SMITH

Wanted the coming year—generous wages will be given for one that can do good country work. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Farmington Creek.

DAVID LEBERTON.

Dec. 21—3

## WANTED.

For the coming year, an Overseer with small family. One well recommended with suitable liberal wages from

Wm. H. NICHOLSON.

Near Cambridgeville, Queen Anne's county, Dec. 21—4

## IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of ANNE ARNOLD, deceased, made and reported by William Miller, an Auditor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 5th day of February, 1814. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Shore, at least once in each of three consecutive weeks, before the 5th day of January, 1814.

Test—JAMES P. MEATH,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 21—34

## MILITIA PAY.

Those persons attached to the 4th Regiment of Maryland Militia, who have not received payment for their services in April and August last, are hereby notified, that I will attend at Easton, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, from 10 o'clock till 2 o'clock, on each of those days only, for the purpose of paying themselves personally, or to their orders, the several sums still due.

D. KEENE, Junior, P. M.  
4th Regt. Md. M. Infy.

On hand, near Easton, Talbot county, Dec. 14—3

## To be Rented to the Shirees,

1,400 ACRES OF  
**BANKED MEADOW LAND.**  
Situated in New-Jersey, 55 miles below Philadelphia, on tide water. The soil is rich and melior, and produces Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. with much less labour than upland. It will be rented in parcels, for one or more years. The owners will keep the banks, ditches, dikes and bridges in repair; pay all taxes, and find houses, pasture and fire-wood for the tenants. The crop to be divided equally in the fall. Those who farm on a large scale, would be preferred; others can be accommodated, and single men that wish to rent, can have boarding at reasonable rates on the premises. Apply to

JAMES R. COATES, or  
JOHN H. BARNES.

No. 207, Arch St. Philadelphia.

## I DO CERTIFY,

That Richard Willoughby brought to me a negro, African, about seven or eight years old, and about fourteen hands and one inch high; a white, well, with a blue in his face, and his left hand white nearly half way.

Wm. H. NICHOLSON.

Caroline county, Dec. 21—3

## PENNSYLVANIA. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

### FELLOW CITIZENS—

Never has the general assembly of Pennsylvania met at a period when duties more important were to be discharged, or rights more sacred to be defended. Since the last session of the legislature, events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession. Our sister states on the Lakes and on the Atlantic, have been invaded, and the capital of the union menaced by hostile fleets and armies. I am happy and grateful to say, that, under Divine Providence, the savage invaders have been repelled. A territory has been restored to the union—our western fellow citizens now sleep in safety, and pursue without fear their lawful occupations. The hands, dyed in innocent blood, which were uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow citizens, are now raised to supplicate their mercy. The mighty fleets laden with men and engines of destruction, which hovered on our coasts, infested our bays and rivers, and threatened to lay our cities in ashes, have found it expedient to depart without having accomplished any other object than that of inflaming the public resentment and exciting the profoundest detestation by their brutal inhumanity. Alas! they estimate the American people, who presume that the wrongs done them can be consumed in the flames of defenceless villages, their resentments assuaged by the tears of their violated country women, or their courage quenched by the blood of helplessly massacred prisoners. The heart sickens, but the arm is invigorated at the recollection of the scenes of barbarism which have been exhibited on our lake frontier and our Atlantic borders. The impetuous hatred of the enemy, and his desire to do evil, have been sufficiently manifested, but his power has been found more important than had been imagined—new have the privations of the nation been at all proportioned to what was expected, much less have we suffered the manifold calamities, which the fears of the timid, or the treachery of the faction, had predicted. But if all that had been predicted had been inflicted, I trust and believe the fortitude and valor of Americans would have borne them without a murmur, and that the same virtues would conduct them to victory and safety.

When war was declared the people of the United States knew that they must breast its dangers and overcome its difficulties, and they prepared accordingly; they unsheathed the sword, not to do wrong, but to compel right, and they know the value of the rights for which they contend too well ever to abandon them.

For thirty years was the attention of our government and of our people solely directed to cultivate the arts of peace as congenial with the principles of the former as they are with the disposition of the latter. Scarcely was the theory of military tactics studied, and the happy situation of our country precluded equally the necessity of practice. To these circumstances, and the having to contend with a foe enticed to war, blood and desolation, it is owing that we have met with partial reverses. Disasters and defeats are incident to all wars, they were anticipated—we could not expect to be exempt from the lot of other nations, but as we have more at stake than any other people upon earth, so, unshrinkingly and undismayed, ought we to meet misfortunes, as to convince the enemy that our spirit is as unconquerable as our cause is just. And as the prowess of our military officers is rapidly developing, and the discipline of our forces constantly improving, there is a rational ground for confidence, that, with the blessing of Heaven, our efforts will result in a complete triumph over our enemies. As a prelude we refer with pride to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, which, if ever equalled, was, in naval warfare, never excelled. A victory not less brilliant in its achievement than important in its effects, not less honorable to the nation than to the highly distinguished Perry who commanded, and to the brave officers and men who composed that heroic force. Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, enriched with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scorching knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Precision, sent on Harrison and his gallant army.

Chambers though not equally successful with the renowned hero of Lake Erie, has sought and deserved to be so. On that element claimed by Britain as her exclusive domain, the American flag has waved triumphant in every equal conflict. The infancy of the United States has given a deep, can we not with truth say a mortal wound to the fell monster of the deep, with these truths before us, can it be deemed presumptuous to hazard the prediction, that the sea-lion, by the

tyrant of the ocean, despised American navy, is destined completely to humble his pride—control his power, and coerce him to respect justice and the rights of independent nations. Were it not the province of another, upon which I should regret to intrude, it would be delightful further to dwell upon this proud and resplendent page of our history.

The state of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in every point of view gratifying—our treasury is more full than at any former period, and the receipts of last year greater than that of any former. In the treasury remains, as you will perceive by an exhibit to be made of our financial concerns by the accountant department, an unexpended balance of more than three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. The produce of the earth has been abundant—all our old manufactures are thriving, and many new ones are introduced, and in a prosperous way. These, however we may depreciate and deplore the calamities of a protracted war, will console us with a prospect of permanent and extensive manufacturing establishments equal to our wants, and as will ensure the real and practical independence of our country. The erection of bridges—the completion of roads, and the clearing of lands, show the general welfare—and the recent elections, not only throughout this state, but all our sister states, demonstrate the increase of public confidence in the general government, and the determination also of the people to support the war with all their energies, until an honorable peace can be obtained. That no effort has been left untried to attain this desirable object, will, I am confident, be satisfactorily shown by the chief magistrate of the union in his communication to congress.

In obedience to requisitions from the president of the United States, a third and a fourth detachment of Pennsylvania militia of 1000 men each, were ordered into the service of the union. The fourth detachment was to protect the shores of the Delaware, and the third to protect the vessels of war then building and equipping in the harbor of Erie, in this state.

The happy result of this service is amply manifested in the glorious victory to which I have alluded and in the consequences that have flowed from it. The organizing and offering of these detachments agreeably to the direction of the secretary of war, was attended with considerable difficulty arising out of the inefficiency of our militia law and the discordance between our militia system and that of the U. States. The many defects of our system render a complete and thorough revision not only desirable and expedient but indispensable. A conformity with the organization and regulations of the army of the United States would facilitate the detaching for service any requisition which may hereafter be made, and prevent many of those contests between corps and officers for rank and precedence which have too frequently tended to injure the reputation of our citizen soldiers and the public service.

The strong presumption that early in the spring and during the summer the enemy will invade, for the purpose of plunder and devastation, the shores of the Delaware, is independent of all other considerations, motive sufficient to induce the adoption of all precautionary measures which prudence and foresight can suggest. The purchase of arms and ammunition and the encouragement of efficient volunteer corps, would certainly tend to inspire confidence as well as multiply the means of resistance. Circumstances as we are, one of our most imperative duties is to give the state an energetic militia law; our constituents expect it and our country demands it. Shall we disappoint expectations so just, demands so reasonable? In this message I had the honor to transmit to the legislature under date of the 7th December, 1809, I submitted my opinion on this subject so fully that I cannot deem it necessary now to occupy our time with further details.

Amongst the measures adopted by the general government for supporting the just and necessary war in which the nation is engaged, is a direct tax upon property—Possessing as our state does, the means, I cannot doubt the disposition of her legislature to give effect to her repeated professions, by appropriating a portion of her treasure for the consummation and prompt payment of the state's quota of that tax. Interest and patriotism unite so obviously in recommending this measure that the executive would not have recurred to it, were it not for the necessity there is, that the subject should be legislated upon without delay. The 7th section of the act imposing that tax, provides that each state shall determine to pay its quota, and thus avail itself of the 15 per cent deduction, must give information thereof to the treasury department of the United States before the 10th day of January next.

At no period of our history has the importance of internal navigation been so strikingly exemplified as since the commencement of hostilities. The transportation of produce and the

intercourse between citizens of different states, which knit together more strongly the bonds of social and political union, are greatly retarded, and though many of their accustomed channels, entirely interrupted, by the waters craft of the enemy, sinking, burning and otherwise destroying the property which it cannot appropriate to its own use. The clearing and improving our rivers and creeks, and connecting them by canals, would afford us a safe, cheap and expeditious mode of transportation, in defiance of the thousand ships of our enemy. Permit me to hazard the opinion, that less than one half of the treasure expended by the United States, for the protection of foreign commerce, if combined with the state and individual wealth, and judiciously expended, would have perfected an inland communication from Maine to Georgia.

Though the accomplishment of so extensive a work may be distant, yet much may be done towards it. Pennsylvania has the means, and I trust its legislature, the disposition, to appropriate them, towards perfecting one of the great links of the chain, by connecting the waters flowing into the Chesapeake with those of the Delaware.

The preservation of morals and our free institutions, together with the true interests of humanity, would be much promoted and their perpetuation secured by the general diffusion of knowledge amongst all our citizens. A solemn injunction contemplating these important objects by the establishment of schools throughout the state, though contained in the instrument from which the departments constituting the government derive their powers, remains yet to be fulfilled on the broad plan and liberal principles which actuated those who enjoined the duty. The laws in force have done much good, a careful revision of them would probably do much more, by extending the benefits of this important branch of republican policy.

The sale of unseated lands for taxes has ceased to be a source of revenue in some counties, because the coercing payment under the present laws is unpopular and inefficient. I would suggest a forfeiture to the commonwealth of all such lands, the owner of a short period of time to have the right of redemption of a double tax, the penalty in case of redemption and the whole value of the land in case of a forfeiture becomes absolute, to form a school fund. Such a provision would remove the odium attached to the present procedure, and the liberal minded sufferer would console himself by reflecting, that his want of attention had contributed to the promotion of a plan equally humane and patriotic.

Four years existence has proved the practical excellence of the arbitration principle, which is now incorporated with and in a great measure pervades our civil code. It is generally resorted to by the honest suitor whose object is to have an early and economic termination of a controversy. Amongst the many satisfactory results from the system is, the almost immediate lien which the vigilant plaintiff creates on the estate of the defendant without doing him the slightest wrong. The effects of the law, are, if any in the detail. The local experience collected by, and concentrated in, the legislature, will dictate and secure appropriate remedies.

Permit me to suggest that the law which directs that two verdicts rendered one way and judgments thereon shall be conclusive on the parties litigant as to real estate, is by the latter requisite rendered almost inoperative. The frequent setting aside the verdicts of juries, perpetuates the evil intended to be remedied by that wholesome provision. Experience has shown that many rules of court and rules of evidence become arbitrary and subversive of justice by their application to cases of a peculiar nature and unfitted for the application of general rules. It may educate and perhaps mitigate the harshness of the preceding observation to state one case of hardship from amongst many which principally a plaintiff may have recovered on a first trial, will not be permitted to be read in evidence on a second trial for no other reason but because the party who had been plaintiff in the first suit happens to be defendant on the second trial; in every other respect the cause is the same throughout and in all its bearings, is the controversy about the same property.—Is there not in such decisions something repulsive to the dictates of common sense, and would it not be presumptive of justice to direct that in all cases “necessary, either absolute or moral shall be sufficient ground for dispensing with rules of court & of evidence.”

The able and elaborate report of the attorney general on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, well merits an early attention. Its philanthropic principles, with I doubt not, animate the new system which humanity anticipates as the result of your deliberations.

Agreeably to a late decision of your supreme court, it would seem that in a case of larceny committed in an adjoining state, the offender if he has hidden &

brings with him the property stolen, cannot be here punished. Under this decision, which is now considered settled law, some daring offenders have already escaped, and if such a practice be continued, it will encourage them in the adjoining states in proportion as the impunity afforded by our courts becomes known. This rule of action thus laid down by our supreme court, must become still more alarming and injurious if extended, as it is presumed it must be, to the receivers of such stolen property. It would seem also that the efficacy of the writ of habeas corpus is much weakened by the act of the 3d of April, 1809, defining contempt of courts: For the information of the legislature on this subject, I shall shortly transmit extracts of a letter from the attorney general, showing the efficiency and pointing out also defects in that important law, the habeas corpus act.

The frequent applications made for pardon for convicts sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, founded solely on the want of apartments wherein to employ them, and of necessary tools and materials, point out the necessity of an imperative injunction on county commissioners to provide the requisite means for the attainment of the ends contemplated by our humane penal code. The case of an unfortunate fellow mortal now under sentence of death, and who has from the most conscientious motives been twice respited, impels me to state to you, my fellow citizens, that in Pennsylvania, penal code for the justice and mildness of her penal code, where a contest for six dollars has full scope of the legal investigation, extended, even to the supreme judicial tribunal of the state, yet when the life of a citizen is at stake, he shall be hurried through all the misapprehensions of witnesses and jurors, & the errors of courts, to an untimely and disgraceful death. For him there is no court of revision, or errors or appeals, nor has he any remedy other than in the mercy of the executive, & that remedy is an absolute pardon, the justice of which must be often doubtful, & would sometimes be culpable. To your judgment & feeling it is submitted, whether essential alterations ought not to take place in this system.

Horse-racing, a vice of the most baleful kind, both as to its immediate and consequent effects on morals, appears to be predominant over the laws making penal that cruel and unchristian sport. In spite of the magistracy and the efforts of other good citizens, the laws are violated with impunity, because of the extreme difficulty to prove facts, essential to a conviction, which ingenuity is never at a loss to contrive. I beg leave to reiterate the opinion, that a forfeiture of the animal, brought for the purpose of racing on any ground, is the most effectual mode to stay the mischief.

Much mischief to the morals and to the industry of the state are likely to result from the flood of paper thrown into circulation by unincorporated banks. That this is done in despite of an existing law, is too obvious to have escaped your notice. The objection which I feel it my imperative duty to submit to your predecessors against the passage of a general banking law, and to which I beg leave to refer you, apply with double force against the practices now pursuing by unincorporated associations throughout the state. The band of an independent, disinterested and enlightened legislature will, I trust, arrest the evil.

Tavern licenses, regarded as sources of revenue, from the sumptuous of the sum paid throughout the state, with the exception of the city of Philadelphia, and some contiguous places, operate a very unequal, when we compare the emolument arising from houses of entertainment in different districts of this state. The sum to be paid into the treasury ought to be in proportion to the benefit derived from the privilege granted. A discrimination, founded on some general principle, suppose on the rent paid or the value assessed on the premises occupied as a tavern; such a scale of prices would be more equitable, and would in a probability be productive of other advantages besides those connected with the treasury.

The provisions of a resolution of a late legislature, has resulted in the accumulation of materials believed to be amply sufficient for the formation of an explicit fire bill.—It is due to the people and to the public efficiency that fees of office for similar services should be uniform, and in no case should the sum to be paid depend on the discretion of the officer receiving or the individual paying. I would suggest also the establishing by law, of the pay & other expenses allowed to sheriffs for the transportation of convicts to the Philadelphia prison, as a more equitable mode to prevent embarrassment in the constant department.

The number of new counties which have been erected out of old ones, has so entirely changed the district boundaries established for the appointment of justices of the peace as to render difficult compliance with the constitutional injunction that a competent number of those officers shall be commissioned in convenient districts. Extreme care is to be taken



In all the countries lately organized for judicial purposes to which the law of the 4th of April 1823 does not extend. A new law containing similar provisions to the law just referred to has therefore become necessary.

The threatening difficulties assumed by the enemy on Lake Erie, and the Delaware, induced the expenditure of a portion of the \$24,000 placed by the legislature at the discretion of the executive. It has been appropriated to the repair of arms, the purchase of ammunition and camp equipment, an account of it and of the money expended as additional compensation to those of our militia who had faithfully served under any of the requisitions of the president of the U. States, so soon as the proper department shall have been furnished with necessary vouchers, will be laid before you; and also an account of expenses incurred by the call of major general Mead on the first brigade of his division, for the defence of the United States flotilla then in the harbor of Erie.

The million of dollars authorized by a law of the last session to be subscribed to the loan opened by the United States government, has not been subscribed. The time necessarily consumed in executing the provisions deemed necessary by some of the banks before they would pay over the sums they proposed to loan the commonwealth, so far delayed the completion of the loan required by the state, that the books for receiving subscriptions to the loan of the U. S. were closed before a copy of the supplementary law passed by the legislature could reach Philadelphia. Full information of every thing done by the agents I had appointed to negotiate & complete the loan, subsequent to my communication of the 23rd of March last, shall be laid before the legislature.

Agreeably to a law of the last legislature, a plan has been approved for an annual in the city of Philadelphia, a contract for its execution formed, or nearly executed. The various other duties enjoined on the executive by laws and resolutions, have, I trust, been performed in a spirit corresponding with the motives that dictated the several injunctions.

I have thus, fellow citizens, explicitly communicated such information and recommended such measures as experience and reflection have suggested; & it will be gratifying to my feelings, and I trust not injurious to the interests of our constituents, if you, agreeing in opinion with me, shall sanction with your approbation the measures I have suggested. If we differ as to the policy or expediency of any particular measure, I am sure it will be an honest difference and mutual respect will teach us to give credit to each other for upright intentions, pure motives, and conscientious convictions emanating from patriotic principles. Your selection from and residence in, the various districts of the state, has given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assembling in you such a body of information, of public feeling and public opinion, as never can be collected under any other than a republican government, and I impress upon you with the character of representatives of the people, and secure for you that respect and confidence, which necessarily attaches to so important a station. I shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you in the solution of any measure calculated to promote the freedom, interest, & happiness of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.  
Harrisburg, 10th Dec. 1812.

## National Legislature.

### IN SENATE

The senate were engaged nearly the whole of Thursday and Friday on business of a confidential nature.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Mr. Evans from South Carolina, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Lawrence of New-York, presented the petition of Joseph Brown, of the state of New-York praying a pension, in consideration of bodily injuries received in the military service of the United States. Referred.

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the northern neck of Virginia presented at the last session, was, on motion of Mr. Hangerford, referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures; and the petition of Richard Mitchell, presented in 1812, was on motion of Mr. Allen, referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana presented the petition of Daniel Stewart of Georgia, praying a reimbursement of monies expended by him in lying in the cargo of the British ship Cumilla, in 1812, the said brig and cargo being afterwards condemned under the laws of the U. States. Referred.

Mr. Lattimore of Mississippi Territory, presented the petition of Francis Alexander, of Mississippi, praying confirmation of title to a tract of land; which petition, together with the petition of the trustees of Green Academy in said territory, was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

The petition of John Gibson, presented at the last session, was on motion of Mr. Jennings, referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Cook of Vermont, from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Isaac Williams, Jr. concerning the election of John H. Powers, a native member from the state of New-York, favorable to the petitioner; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

### On motion of Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky.

Resolved, That committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensating volunteers and drafted militia for arms and military accoutrements lost by the inevitable casualties of war; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Grady, of Tennessee, the galleries were then cleared and the doors closed; and the House remained in convolve until it adjourned.

### Friday, Dec. 17.

After going through a good deal of local business, which will be reported in our next, the galleries were cleared & the doors were closed until half past one o'clock, when the House adjourned to 4 o'clock this day.

### At four o'clock.

The House again convened, and remained in Session about one hour with closed doors, and then adjourned until Monday next.

### WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

### FOURTH VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Fickens to the Secretary of War, dated Head quarters, 6th and 7th Districts, Milledgeville, 7th Dec. 1812.

SIR, I have the honor of enclosing to you despatches just received from General Floyd, commanding the troops of the state of Georgia, employed on the expedition against the Creek Indians.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, your most obedient servant, THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of War.

Camp, west of Chatahoochee, December 4, 1812.

MAJ. GEN. FICKENS—

SIR, I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, an account of an action fought the 29th ult. on the Tallapoosa river, between part of the force under my command and a large body of the Creek Indians.

Having received information that numbers of the hostile Indians were assembled at Autauga, a town on the southern bank of the Tallapoosa, about 18 miles from the Hickory ground, and 20 above the junction of that river with the Coosa, I proceeded to its attack with 250 of the Georgia militia, accompanied by between 5 and 400 friendly Indians. Having encamped within five or ten miles of the point of destination the preceding evening, we resumed the march a few miles before I on the morning of the 29th, and at half past 5, were formed for action in front of the town.

Blood's battalion composed the right column, and marched from its centre. Watson's battalion composed the left, and marched from its right; Adams' rifle company, and Merriweather's, under Gen. Hecox, were on the flanks; Capt. Thomas' artillery, marched in front of the right column in the road.

It was my intention to have completely surrounded the enemy, by attacking the right wing of my force on Canchee creek, at the mouth of which I was informed the town stood; and moving the left on the river bank below the town; but to our surprise, as day dawned, we perceived a second town, about five hundred yards below that which we had first viewed, and were preparing to attack.

The plan was immediately changed: three companies of infantry on the left were wheeled to the left into Canchee creek, and were ordered to the first town, accompanied by Merriweather's rifle company, and two troops of light dragoons under the command of Capt. Irwin and Steele.

The residue of our force approached the Upper Town, and the battle soon became general. The Indians presented themselves at every point, and fought with the desperate bravery of real fighters. The well directed fire, however of the artillery, added to the charge of the bayonet, soon forced them to take refuge in the out houses, thickets and caves in rear of the town; many it is believed concealed themselves in caves, previously formed for the purpose of secure retreat, in the high bluff of the river, which was thickly covered with reed and brushwood. The Indians of the friendly party who accompanied us on the expedition, were divided into four companies, and placed under the command of leaders of their selection. They were, in engagement entered into the day previous, to have crossed the river above the town and been posted on the opposite shore during the action, for the purpose of firing on such of the enemy as might attempt to escape, or keep in check any reinforcements which might probably be thrown in from the neighbouring towns, but owing to the difficulty of the ford, and coldness of the weather, and the lateness of the hour, this arrangement failed, and their leaders were directed to cross Canchee creek and occupy that flank, to prevent escapes from the Tallapoosa town. Some time after the action commenced on Red Friends thurged in disorder in the rear of our lines. The Cowetaws under McIntosh, and the Towahatchies under the Mad Dog's son, fell in our flanks, and fought with an intrepidity worthy of any troops.

At 9 o'clock the enemy was completely driven from the plain, and the houses of both towns wrapped in flames. As we were then 60 miles from any depot of provisions, and our five day's rations pretty much reduced in the heat of an enemy's country, which in a few moments could have poured from its numerous towns hosts on the fiercest warriors. As seen on the dead and wounded were ap-

parent of I ordered the place to be abandoned, and the troops to commence their march to Chattahoochee.

It is difficult to determine the strength of the enemy, but from the information of some of the chiefs, which it is said can be relied on, there were assembled at Autauga, Warriors from eight towns for its defence, it being their holy ground, on which they proclaimed, no white man could approach without inevitable destruction. It is difficult to give a precise account of the loss of the enemy; but from the number which were lying scattered over the field, together with those destroyed in the towns, and the many slain on the banks of the river, which respectable officers affirm they saw lying in heaps at the water's edge where they had been precipitated by their surviving friends, their loss in killed, independent of their wounded, must have been at least 200, (among whom were the Autauga and Tallapoosa Kings) and from the circumstance of their making no efforts to molest our return, probably greater. The number of buildings burnt, some of a superior order for the dwellings of savages, and filled with valuable articles, is supposed to be 400.

Adjutant General Newman rendered important services during the action, by his cool and deliberate courage. My Aid, major Crawford, discharged with promptitude the duties of a brave and meritorious officer. Maj. Pace, who acted as field Aid also distinguished himself, both these gentlemen had their horses shot under them, and the latter lost his. Dr. Williamson, Hospital Surgeon, and Dr. Chopton were prompt and attentive in the discharge of their duty towards the wounded during the action.

Major Freeman at the head of Irwin's Troop of Cavalry and part of Steele's made a furious and successful charge upon a body of Indians, killed several and completely defeated them—Captain Thomas and his Company, Captain Adams and Lieut. Headen's Rifle Companies killed a great many Indians, and deserve particular praise. Captain Barton's Company was in the hottest of the battle, and fought like soldiers. Capt. Myrick, Captain Little, Capt. King, Capt. Broadman, Capt. Cleveland, Captain Joseph T. Cunningham and Captain Lee with their Companies distinguished themselves.

Brigade Major Sharkeyford was of great service in bringing the troops into action, and Adjutant Braden & Major Montgomery, who acted as assistant Adjutant, showed great activity and courage. Major Booth used his last endeavors in bringing his battalion to action, and major Watson's battalion acted with considerable spirit. Irwin's and Steele's troops of Cavalry, whenever an opportunity presented, charged with success. Lieutenant Strong had his horse shot and narrowly escaped, and Quarter-Master Trench displayed the greatest heroism, and miraculously escaped, tho' badly wounded, after having his horse shot from under him. The Topographical Engineer was vigilant in his cautiousness to render service.

The troops deserve the highest praise for their fortitude in enduring hunger, cold and fatigue without a murmur, having marched a hundred and twenty miles in seven days.

The friendly Indians lost several killed and wounded, the number not exactly known. Capt. Barton, an active and intelligent officer (the bearer of these despatches) can more particularly explain to your Excellency the conduct, movements and operations of the army.

I have the honor to be with high regard, your most obedient servant, JOHN FLOYD, B. G.

List of the killed and wounded in the action on the 29th Nov. 1812, as furnished by C. Williamson, local surgeon.

Gen. Gen. Floyd, wounded severely, Aid. Gen. Newman, slightly.

CAVALRY.

Irwin's troop—Whitall Williams, William Cowles, Levin Green, killed; Eliza Elard, severely wounded, John Michener, slightly.

Steele's troop—Gustavus Doster, Freeman Padonist, wounded slightly, William A. Tamm, Quarter-master-sergeant, wounded dangerously.

ARTILLERY.

Thomas's company—John Edington, wounded dangerously, Rogers and Brown, slightly.

McIntosh's company—Ensign Pollard, wd. severely, corporal Seiber, dangerously.

INFANTRY.

Barton's company—Corporal Parker, D. May, M. Canine, C. Pool, killed, James Noy, Robert McClellan, wounded severely, Wm. Lufkin, George Cleveland, William Downes, severely.

Freeman's company—Holcomb, wounded slightly.

Chopton's company—Rampton Holcomb, Wm. Sparks, Robt. Himes, Thys Blair, wounded severely.

Cunningham's company—Sergeant Montgomery, Tournois, wounded severely, Atkins, slightly.

McCarty's company—Parker, killed, E. Miller, Corporal, wounded severely, Lewis Edwards, slightly.

McIntosh's company—David King, killed, captain Myrick, wounded severely, John Baxter, dangerously, John Hockney, John S. Beckman, slightly.

Little's company—Nathaniel Reynolds, killed, captain Little, David Sullivan, wounded dangerously, Lewis Lanson, severely, John Patten, slightly.

King's company—Ensign Jonathan Himes, killed, capt. King, Jas. Colwell, John Prickett, Eliza Serill, John Himes wounded severely.

Let's company—Lt. Wm. Reed, sergeant Robert Smith, corporal Paul Dean, James Davis, Wm. Smith, Alexander McKee wounded severely.

Booth's company—John Hunt, William, wounded severely, John Gay, Thomas Newman, sergeant, Council Fullington, slightly, Emily Harris, quarter master sergeant, wounded severely.

Signed, DANIEL NEWMAN, Adjutant General.

Total killed 11

Wounded 22

### MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 2.

In the late battle with the Indians general Floyd received a dangerous wound in the knee from a musket ball, early in the action, and continued on horse back till the battle was decided. He was brought to Chattahoochee on a litter. Should the Surgeon be able to prevent spasms, it is hoped he may recover. The ball was not extracted when Capt. Barton left camp. It is the opinion of Capt. F. that from two to three hundred Indians were killed, and the friendly Indians judge the number of hostile warriors at not less than 1500.

Col. Milton it is expected has by this time marched another detachment of Gen. Floyd's army against the hostile savages.

Gen. Adams' detachment of Volunteers has assembled at Milledgeville, amounting to about 500—communication was forwarded to them from this place yesterday—they will march against the Oaktuskee towns in a day or two.

### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE THIRD VICTORY OVER THE CREEKS.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Cox, to the Secretary of War, dated. Head quarters, Fort Armstrong, Nov. 28th, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of Brig. Gen. Jas. White's detailed report of his excursion to the Hillabee Towns.

I am, with sentiments of esteem, your most ob't servant.

JOHN COCKE, Major General.

Fort Armstrong, Nov. 24th.

Dear General.

In mine of the 19th inst. by Major Cutlaw, I promised you a more detailed report respecting the detachment ordered by you to the Hillabee Towns, in the Creek nation. In compliance with that promise, I have now the honor to state—that under your order of the 11th inst. I immediately marched with the Mounted Infantry, under the immediate command of Col. Burch. The Cavalry under the command of Major Porter, and a few of the Cherokee Indians under the command of Col. Morgan, with very short rations for four days only. We continued our march to Little Oaktuskee, when we fell in with and captured 5 hostile Creek warriors, supposed to be spies. Finding no other Indians at that place, we burned the town, which consisted of 20 houses. We then proceeded to a town, called Getzville, and burned the same, consisting of 93 houses; thence we proceeded to Nitty Chopton, consisting of about 25 houses, which I considered it most prudent not to destroy, as it might possibly be of use at some future period. From thence we marched to the Hillabee town, consisting of about 20 houses, adjoining which was Grayson's farm. Previous to our arrival at that place, I was advised that a party of the hostile Creeks was assembled there. Having marched within 6 or 8 miles of it on the evening of the 17th, I dismounted a part of the force under my command, and sent them under command of colonel Burch, with the Cherokees under the command of col. Morgan, in advance, to surround the town in the night, and make the attack at daylight on the 18th. Owing to the darkness of the night the town was not reached until after daylight—but so complete was the surprise, that we succeeded in surrounding the town, and killing and capturing almost (if not entirely) the whole of the hostile Creeks assembled there, consisting of about 316, of which number about 60 warriors were killed on the spot and the remainder made prisoners. Before the close of the engagement, my whole force was up and ready for action, had it become necessary; but owing to the want of knowledge on the part of the Indians of our approach, they were entirely killed or taken before they could prepare for any effectual defence. We lost not one drop of blood in accomplishing this enterprise. We destroyed this village; and in obedience to your orders, commenced our march for this post, which we were unable to reach until yesterday. I estimate the distance from this to Grayson's farm at about 100 miles. The ground over which we travelled, is so rough and hilly as to render a passage very difficult. Many defiles it was impossible to pass in safety, without the greatest precaution. For a part of the time, the weather was so very wet, being enshroued with prisoners, & the troops and their horses having to subsist in a very great degree upon such supplies as we could procure in the nation—rendered our march more tardy than it otherwise would have been.

The troops under my command have visited that part of the Creek nation where the Red Sticks were first distributed. In justice to this gallant band, I am proud to state that the whole of the officers and men under the command of colonel Burch performed their duty cheerfully and without complaint—that from the cool, orderly and prompt manner in which major Porter and the cavalry under his command, formed and conducted themselves in every case of alarm, I had the best confidence in them—col. Morgan and the Cherokees under his command gave undeniable evidence that they were the enemy of their government. In short, sir, the whole detachment under my command, conducted in such a manner as to enable me to assure you that they are capable of performing anything to which the same number of men are equal.

It gives me great pleasure to see, &c. of Mr. McCarty, who acted as my Aid in this expedition, rendered services that to me were highly essential, to his country very useful, and to himself highly honorable.

JAMES WHITE, Brig. General.

Copy of letter from Col. R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of War, dated.

Highwassee Garrison, 23th Nov.

SIR,

I received a letter last evening from major general Cocke, commanding one of the divisions of the Tennessee volunteers acting against the hostile Creeks, a copy of which I do myself the honor to transmit to you. The repeated efforts of these barbarous allies of Britain have opened their eyes; though late, they are already convinced that friendship with Britain is the direct road to ruin, & their resentment will probably recoil on their secutors.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, RETURN J. MEIGS.

The Honorable the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Fort Armstrong, November, 23d, 1812.

SIR,

On the 11th inst. I detached Gen. White with the mounted men and such of the cavalry as had horses fit for duty, accompanied by a few Cherokee, headed by Col. Gideon Morgan, to the Hillabee towns, with a hope that he would fall in with and punish the hostile Creeks in that quarter. On his march he killed three warriors and took six prisoners, supposed to be spies. On the 18th, the Gen. reached Grayson's, one of the Hillabee towns, some hundred miles from this place, where he found a party of hostile Creeks. They were attacked & defeated. He killed at that place sixty one warriors, and took two hundred and fifty prisoners, a part of whom are warriors—the residue women and children, without any less on our part, either killed or wounded. My Aid, Major Cutlaw, who was with the Gen. arrived yesterday morning, with a report from him. The Gen. speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men under his command, and adds, that the Cherokees, behaved in the best manner. I expect the arrival of the detachment tomorrow.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN COCKE, Colonel Major.

### THE WAR-TAX LAWS.

Passed at the last session of Congress.

As being of the greater consequence, we have inserted, at length, the provisions for laying a direct tax upon stills, and a tax on certain promissory notes. The other taxes are upon carriages, on refined sugar, on retailers, on sales at auction, and a duty on salt.

The carriage tax operates only on carriages kept for the conveyance of persons, as follows:

On every coach the yearly sum of \$29  
On every chariot or post chaise 17  
On every pillion or coach parcelled above 19  
On every other four wheel carriage lasting on steel, or iron springs 7  
On every four wheel carriage hanging on wooden springs—out two wheel carriage or steel or iron springs 4  
And upon every other four or two wheel carriage 2  
On refined sugar, the duty is 4 cents per pound

On retailers.—The tax levies the following annual duties on retail dealers, and it in a town containing more than one hundred families the following are the rates:

On retailers of merchandises, wines and spirits \$25  
Of wines alone 20  
Of spirits alone 20  
Of domestic spirits alone 15  
Of merchandises other than wines and spirits 15  
If in any other place, other than a town of that size.  
On retailers of merchandises with wines & spirits \$15  
Of wines and spirits alone 15  
Of spirits alone 12  
Of domestic spirits alone 10  
Of merchandises other than wines & spirits

On sales by auction of merchandises, & ships or vessels. This tax levies a duty on said articles of 25 cents on every \$100 of the purchase money, with the following proviso.—That nothing in this act contained shall extend to any sale or sales by auction of goods, wares and merchandises, made pursuant to or in execution of any rule, order, decree sentence or judgment of any court of the United States or either of them, or made in virtue or by force of any distress for rent, or other cause for which a distress is allowed by law; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy, or insolvency pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property, and efforts for the benefit of creditors; or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or either of them, touching the collection of any tax or duty; or disposal by execution of public property of the United States.

Distillers, however, having a distillery license may sell liquor at their own distillery and of their own distilling without a retailer's license, provided they do not retail less than five gallons at a time.



States or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales by auction of ships, their tackle, which shall be wrecked or grounded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

On all, a duty of 20 cents per bushel is imposed, the bushel contained 56 lbs.—and a bounty allowed on pickled fish exported.

All the above acts are to commence their operation on the first of January next, and to continue in force for and during the present war in which we are engaged, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

The duties on goods imported were also doubled.

#### Weekly Register.

The following are the secret proceedings of the House of Representatives on the act having an embargo. Their length and that also of the act itself, compel us to omit the public proceedings of yesterday, and much other matter, prepared for this day's paper.

#### SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. which was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The tendency of our commercial and navigation laws, in their present state, to favor the Enemy and thereby prolong the war, is more and more developed by experience. Supplies of the most essential kind, find their way, not only to British ports and British armies at a distance; but the armies in our neighborhood, with which our own are contending, derive from our ports and outlets a subsistence attainable with difficulty, if at all, from other sources. Even the fleets and troops infesting our coasts and waters, are by like supplies accommodated and encouraged in their predatory and incurable warfare.

Abuses having a like tendency take place in our import trade. British fabrics and products find their way into our ports under the name and from the ports of other countries; and often in British vessels disguised as neutrals by false colors and papers.

To these abuses it may be added that illegal importations are openly made with advantage to the violators of the law, produced by under valuations or other circumstances involved in the course of the judicial proceedings against them.

It is found also, that the practice of ransoming is a cover for intelligence advantageous to the enemy.

To redress as much as possible these evils, I recommend:

That an effectual Embargo on exports be immediately enacted.

That all articles known to be derived either not at all, or in an immaterial degree only, from the productions of any other country than Great Britain, and particularly the extensive articles made of wool and cotton materials, and ardent spirits made from the cane, be expressly and absolutely prohibited, from whatever port or place or in whatever vessels the same may be brought into the United States; and that all violations of the non-importation act be subjected to adequate penalties.

That among the proofs of the neutral and national character of foreign vessels, it be required that the masters and supercargoes and three fourths at least of the crews, be citizens or subjects of the country under whose flag the vessels sail.

That all persons concerned in collusive captures by the enemy; or in ransoming vessels or their cargoes from the enemy, be subjected to adequate penalties.

To shorten as much as possible the duration of the war, it is indispensable that the enemy should feel all the pressure that can be given to it; and the restraints having that tendency, will be borne with the greater cheerfulness by all good citizens; as the restraints will affect those most who are most ready to sacrifice the interest of their country, in pursuit of their own.

JAMES MADISON.

December 9, 1815.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

Mr. Grundy from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. which was read and committed to a committee of the whole House to-day.

Mr. Post moved that it be printed—Negative by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 52—Nays 32.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the said bill—Mr. Nelson in the chair—and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

The order of the day on the bill to lay an Embargo being called for.

Mr. Oakley moved that it be postponed until Monday next. Negative by Yeas and Nays.

Yeas 45—Nays 70.

The House then again went into committee of the whole House—Mr. Nelson in the chair—on the said bill, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported amendments which were read and concurred in by the House.

Mr. Gaston moved to strike out the 4th section & to insert the following as section 4.

That the Collectors of the Customs be

and they are hereby authorized and required to grant a general permission to vessels or boats whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the U. States, to take on board at any time any articles of domestic or foreign growth, bond with one or more sureties being previously given to the U. States by the owner or owners, consignees or factors of such vessels or boats, in an amount equal to one hundred dollars for each ton of said vessel, that such vessel shall not during the continuance of this act depart from any district of the U. States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board, and that such vessel shall not during the continuance of this act be in any manner engaged in a violation of this act.

Negative Yeas 51 Nays 80.

Mr. Stockton moved to strike out the 1st section of the bill, which was negative by

Yeas 52 Nays 83.

Mr. Crocker moved to amend the bill by striking out the words contained in the 13th section, "such instructions as the President may give, & such rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, which instructions and rules the collectors shall be bound to obey;" and in lieu thereof to insert, "the laws of the United States."

Negative, Yeas 56 Nays 89.

Mr. Fisk moved to amend the bill by striking out the words contained in the 12th section, "when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place where such articles are intended to be exported."

Negative, Yeas 50 Nays 83.

Mr. Stockton moved to amend the bill by adding to the end of the 12th section the following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the U. S. or of the territories thereof, shall be employed by any person to enforce any of the provisions of this act, unless a previous certificate shall be given by two magistrates of the state where such provision is to be enforced, that the civil authorities were incompetent to enforce the same, and that it is necessary to employ the military or naval force."

Negative, Yeas 51 Nays 77.

Mr. Hanson moved to add to the 12th section the following proviso:

"Provided always, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to impart powers to the President infringing or impairing in their execution the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen."

Negative, Yeas 43 Nays 82.

Several other motions were made to amend the provisions of the bill, all which being rejected.

It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

Mr. Oakley moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House, the evidence in the possession of the Executive, that supplies of the most essential kinds find their way from the ports of the United States to the fleets and armies of the enemy.

Resolved, That the President be also requested to cause to be laid before the House, the evidence in the possession of the Executive, that the practice of ransoming is made a cover for collusive captures by the enemy.

The question was taken to consider these resolutions, and negative by

Yeas 54 Nays 74.

The bill laying an Embargo, &c. being procured in an engrossed form, was read the third time and passed, by Yeas and Nays, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clifton, Comstock, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Crichton, Crouch, Dawson, Denovelles, Desha, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk, of Vt. Fisk, of N. Y. Forney, Franklin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hubbard, Humphreys, Ingham, Irwin, Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, King, of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Mixon, M. Coy, McKim, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Rea, of Penn. Rhea, of Ten. Rich, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Skinner, Smith, of Penn. Strong, Tannehill, Taylor, Troup, Udree, Ward, of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson, of Penn. Wright, Yancy—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cheve, C. C. C. Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hanson, Huffy, Hungerford, Jackson, of R. I. Kent, of N. T. King, of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lóndes, M'Kee, Miller, Moffit, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, John Reed, Ruggles, Schermer, Sheffield, Shipard, Smith, of N. T. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter—57.

Mr. Grundy and Mr. Lewis were appointed a committee to carry the bill to the Senate for concurrence.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

Mr. Grundy from the committee reported that they did on Monday last, deliver to the Senate for concurrence the bill laying an Embargo &c.

#### THE REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1814.

The Embargo Law, of which the proceedings of the House of Representatives is given in the annexed columns, passed the Senate by yeas 20, nays 14, on the 17th inst. and no doubt received the proper sanction for operation, we have the bill, but its great length precludes its insertion in this paper.

The following is respectfully offered to the consideration of the readers of the Star—they are left to their own opinion, as to the application. Our forefathers enjoyed equal liberty, when they were not in their power to procure the luxuries we enjoy. Will you look back and reflect—and remember you have the advantage in your families.

We entirely concur in the opinion that a non-consumption agreement will do much toward frustrating the criminal speculations now so prevalent. It is certain that there is coffee enough in the U. States to serve for five years, if not a year longer. Sugar enough for three years; and cotton for one year. If the city and county of Philadelphia and the other counties of Pennsylvania, will agree to a non-consumption of these articles, and keep to their agreement for 60 days, they will fall in price in that time, 50 per cent!!

Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Dec. 22.

#### CAPT. SMITH'S CRUIZE.

The following are the material circumstances which occurred during the vigil and active cruise of the United States ship Congress, Capt. Smith, which commenced on the 30th April, and terminated on the 1st inst.

His course was in a circuitous direction to the S. E. crossing the equator, passing the N. E. coast of Brazil, and thence homeward—in which a vast number of neutral vessels were brought to and examined, four valuable vessels of the enemy captured, but none of his cruizers seen from the 3d of May to the end of the cruise.

Extract of a letter from Capt. JOHN SMITH, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the United States Frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbor, Dec. 11, 1813.

"I have the honor to communicate to you the arrival at this anchorage, of the U. States Frigate Congress, under my command, whose daily situation during the cruise, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this; in which there is recorded, for all vessels which were seen by us, from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one U. S. ship, which twice escaped under the favor of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am constrained to advise you of; they have, respectively, for some months, been serving under those circumstances with the same zeal and fidelity I always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, and order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for."

Extract from the Log-Book of the United States Frigate Congress, John Smith, Esq. Commander.

May 3—Lat. 40, 18, long. 44, 19, in chase of the British brig Curlew; saw at the same time the forward a line of battle ship and a frigate. Lost sight of the chase during the night.

May 8—Lat. 37, 48, long. 57, 33, boarded the American ship Annable Malinda, from N. York for Lisbon, in chase of which separated from the U. States Frigate President.

May 20—Lat. 25, 9, long. 41, 42, captured the British brig Jean, of 19 guns and 17 men, R. Moffit, master, belonging to Messrs. Cochran, of Paisly, North Britain, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 57 days out, cargo 6,735 bales, 100 packages of tallow, and 120 pigs of copper, weight about 14 tons—after taking out the copper destroyed her.

May 22—Lat. 23, 33, long. 33, 59, captured the British brig Diana, of 10 guns and 14 men, George Thompson, master and owner, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, 30 days out, cargo 6,639 bales, 230 bales of tallow, and 7 lakes of horse hair; threw overboard all the cargo, except sufficient to make her safe to proceed to the West Indies, and rendered her otherwise unfit for service.

May 24—Lat. 20, 45, long. 38, 32, put all the prisoners on board the Diana on parole, and furnished her for a passage to Barbadoes.

October 25—Lat. 19, long. 49, 4, captured the British ship Rose, P. Viset, master, from Gutteny bound to Guadaloupe, laden with Medecine wine and potatoes, took out 5,000 gallons of wine, which we put in our water casks, and 35 hogheads, which we stowed in the hold, and 10 tons of potatoes, being all we could stow on board, and then destroyed her—burned 135 tons.

November 9—Lat. 25, 46, long. 43, 46, boarded the Spanish brig Annable Malinda, from Havana bound to Tenerife; put on board of her, on their parole, the master, mate and supercargo of the late British ship Rose.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough, commanding our naval force on Lake Champlain, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States ship President, near Champlain, Dec. 5, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the crew made his appearance on this lake yesterday with six heavy galleys, manned apparently with upwards of 400 men. Following each other, our look-out boat which was bringing the intelligence. He set fire to a small shed which had been in public use, the smoke of which gave the first intimation of his approach. It being calm, we instantly weighed and swept in pursuit of him; our galleys, four in number, under Lieut. Cassin, were directed to bring him, if possible, to action, and thereby enable the sloops to get up. The chase continued three hours; I was much surprised to see him refuse battle—his superior number of sweeps prevented it. It is presumed the enemy expected we had gone into winter quarters, and that Pittsburgh was the object of his visit.

I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

New York, Dec. 22.

The President was relieved from her station of Sandy Hook on Friday by another ship of the line, and has sailed for Bermuda, to recruit.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Tarbell commanding the Gunboat Florida on the Norfolk Station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Dec. 18, 1813.

SIR,

Last Tuesday evening I got under way with 9 Gunboats, and 2 Tenders, taking in tow the Centipede and Latham. We proceeded up the Bay as far as East River; at the entrance of which, it was reported, lay at anchor two gun boats, a schooner and cutter, tenders. Previous to our arrival they had moved up to Frankfort. The fog clearing, unfortunately our force was discovered by a frigate who proceeded up, and exchanged signals with the frigate; after which, all came to anchor off Newport Light-house. On Sunday, sunset, we weighed, with a fair wind, and stood down the Bay: at 1 A. M. we were back River and Oldpoint Lookout, sailing Master Joseph Middleton, in the Dispatch, on the look out ahead, was attacked by eight frigates; he beat them off; before we could get up the barges rowed in under the land, where we lost sight of them; several shot holes through the Dispatch's sails. We arrived off Craney Island on Monday morning—all well.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOS. TARBELL.

The Hon. William Jones.

Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 17.

On motion by Mr. S. Stevens, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act for the building of barges for the defence of the Chesapeake Bay; Ordered, That Messrs. Stevens, Martin and Berry, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill entitled, an act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of the Governor, and for other purposes; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Emory, Ordered, That the said bill be the order of the day for Wednesday the 12th of January.

Mr. Emory delivers a bill entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the constitution & form of government as relate to the appointment of an executive council; which was read.

Mr. J. H. Thomas delivers a bill entitled, an act to extend the powers of the orphans courts of the several counties of this state, in certain cases; which was read.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Tilghman delivers a bill entitled, an act to establish a Bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Canoecheague Bank in Williams' Port, in Washington county; which was read.

The House adjourns until Monday morning OF THE SENATE, Dec. 20, 1813.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the following message to wit: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The Congress of the U. States having passed a law at their last session, entitled "an act to lay and collect a direct tax, within the United States," by which it is enacted that the quota or portion of the said tax to be paid by the citizens of the State of Maryland is one hundred and fifty one thousand and twenty three dollars and ninety four cents: And by the seventh section of the said act it is provided "that each State may pay its quota into the Treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum, if paid before the tenth day of February next: Provided, That notice of the intention of making such payment be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, one month prior to such payment."—Inasmuch therefore, as the payment by the State of Maryland of its proportion of said tax, agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress aforesaid, will not only be a great relief to the citizens of Maryland, by exempting them from the payment thereof, but also save to the State the sum of twenty three thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars and fifty eight cents; and we believe the funds of this State fully adequate to the discharge of the quota aforesaid, and as the Senate are constitutionally precluded from originating any bill or resolution necessary for effecting this desirable measure, we can only apply your honorable House in this manner that should a bill pass the House of Delegates, providing for the payment of the said tax, it will meet with the concurrence of the Senate.

Which was read the first and second time, and the question put, will the Senate agree thereto: The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Davis, (President) Brown, Fenwick, Frazier, Hawkins, Hobbs, Hollbrook, L. Hollingsworth, W. Hollingsworth, McCreary, Stephens, Talbot, J. Williams and N. Williams—18.

NEGATIVE.

None.

So it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the House of Delegates.

New York, Dec. 18.

Extract of a letter from Nantucket, dated December 10.

"This morning arrived in this port the schooner, of New York, from Charleston, having been taken by an English frigate and retaken by the President, Com. Rogers."

A fourth victory has been achieved over the Creek Indians with a loss on their part of about 200 warriors killed; the particulars of the battle are detailed in our subsequent columns. Thus, according to a reasonable calculation, the savage enemy which the intrigues of Britain raised up against us in the South, has already sustained a loss in killed and prisoners, besides a great number that must have been wounded, of at least one fourth, perhaps a third, of its total force. The successive and dreadful defeats which these infuriated, and misguided beings have suffered since they commenced hostilities, must, we think, have already struck a terror thro' the survivors, that will soon incline them to sue for mercy.

The Tennessee and Georgia troops have penetrated into the hostile country, and every day adds to their means of carrying on the war with even more vigor & effect than they have already done.

In a climate so temperate as that to the south and west of Georgia, in which the winter is extremely mild, that season is much preferable to the summer for prosecuting a war against an Indian enemy. It precludes almost entirely the use of arctic warfare, and removes many of the means of concealment and many of the obstacles to the pursuit of a retrograde force. Weakened as they are by losses unexampled in Indian warfare, we may, one long, expect the entire submission of the hostile bands.

Should they, however, continue to be guided by the counsel of their seducers, and refuse to leave the hatchet, their extermination or expulsion beyond the Mississippi must be the consequence.

Nat. Intell.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

Harpsburg, (Penn.) Dec. 17, 1813.

"The bill for paying this State's quota, which passed the House of Representatives yeas 88, nays 23, has passed the Senate yeas 23, nays 1; the signature of the Governor, therefore, is alone wanting to give it the force and solemnity of a law, and that will be affixed, without doubt, in a moment."

Atroc.

MONSTROUS VIOLENCE!!

"My life on it, these fellows are a tolerable set."

New London, Dec. 15.

It will astonish every American who has ever spark left to bludge into a flame the loss of our country, when we state in a fact, for which we vouch—that on Saturday evening last, when the report was current that our squadron would go to sea before the next morning—in the course of the night blue lights were raised on the heights both at Groton and on this side of the entrance of our harbor evidently designed as signals to the British fleet. This has excited the highest indignation, and the most decisive measures are taken to detect and bring to condign punishment the traitorous wretches who dare thus to give the enemy every advantage over these great and gallant men who in the war with Tripoli, and in the present contest, have surrounded the American stars with a wreath which cannot be effaced.

Connecticut Gazette.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAMS.

Col. BEESTLER requests the public to suspend their opinion as to his conduct on the above occasion. As he intends to demand a legal investigation as soon as he shall be exchanged, and shall be enabled to have the evidence of the officers under his command on the day of battle; it would be both indicative and improper to say anything further on the subject at present.

Col. B. begs that all such editors of newspapers in the U. States, as have published any thing relative to the battle of Beaver Dams, will give the above an insertion.

Washington, Dec. 22.

Albany, Dec. 17.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Monday last, a small building erected near the Arsenal, in the Colonie, for the purpose of preparing cartridges, by some accident took fire and blew up, by which 3 boys were killed, and several persons wounded.

With a view to excite disaffection and insurrection, an insidious plan, had been distributed and posted up in the American camp. A man whom it was supposed conspired to become the "lieutenant" of the enemy in this transaction was arrested and is in custody; and we are sorry to say is a citizen of this State, not attached to the army. The following is a literal copy of the placard, one of which was handed to us by our informant, endorsed "To the American army at Salmon River."

NOTICE.

"All American soldiers who are willing to quit the unnatural war in which they are at present engaged, will receive, at the British outposts, the arrears due to them by the American government, to the extent of five months pay. No man shall be required to serve against his own country."

We stated in our last, on the authority of a Pittsburgh paper, that an order had been issued for the arrest of Gen. Hampton, and that Major Finckney had followed the General to serve the order upon him. We are informed that this information is in whole untrue, and that Major Finckney is now at Salmon river. [Ibid.]

Married, on the 16th inst. Mr. HENRY WILLIS, of this town, to Miss LEAN COLSTON, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colston of this county.

On Wednesday last, Mr. EDWARD R. GIBSON, to Miss JANE TILLOT, both of this county.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning last, JOHN TILLOTSON, Esq. of Caroline county, in the 45th year of his age.

Died, on Thursday last, Mr. JAMES STRONG, of this county; a man who had borne his part in asserting the liberty of his country—and in consolation to his friends that he never lost sight of the purchase, though much afflicted previous to his exit, from the trials encountered in his latter days.

OWNERS OF CARRIAGES.

Are desired to take notice, that the subscribers will attend, for the purpose of receiving notice of Carriages and the duties thereon, at the following places within the Second Collection District of Maryland, and on the following days, viz:

At Dixon's Tavern, on the 3d and 4th days of January next:

At Broad Creek Ferry, Kent Island, on the 7th January:

At Easton, on the 10th and 11th January:

At the Chapel, on the 12th and 13th:

At the Trappe, on the 14th and 15th:

At St. Michaels, on the 17th and 18th:

At Haskins's store, near Hunting Creek, on the 19th and 20th:

At Denton, on the 21st and 22d:

At Greenbrough, on the 25th and 26th—

And the remainder of the month at his Office in Centreville.

As this arrangement is made with a view to the convenience of the Public, it is hoped all persons concerned will be punctual in their attendance at such place as shall be nearest and most convenient to them.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector Revenue, 2d Maryland District, Centreville, Dec. 22—3

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome well matched BAY HORSES, Six years old—run double, single or tandem; A PAIR OF CORREL PONIES, well matched, unbroken, three years old and spring.

AN EXCELLENT CIG ROSE, Sorrel, six years old.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, Five years old next spring.

A PHETON, The body of which is occasionally fitted on Gig wheels, and can be used either as Phaeton or Gig; can be changed in a few minutes. Apply to J. B. RINGOLD, Esq. OF JOHN W. CONGERS, Near Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. Dec. 23—m

Just received, and for sale at the Sign Office, —Price 25 cents—

AN ADDRESS



From the Tribune True American.

In the justice of Providence finally we trust; yet Providence sometimes affords the most just; and its doubts are duty, the outmost duty; to submit to be tried, though it be "as by fire."

No Reason, Religion, and Policy spoke; Only fortitude spurred a tyrannical yoke; Yet though GOD of a truth was their guardian and guide; Their faith and patience were seven years tried.

True courage and constancy both were displayed; No disaster appalled them, no danger dismayed; Their virtues at last a kind Providence owned; And their independence their forefathers crowned.

Just so at the present—when clouds intervene, And Counting and Treachery pale at the scene, The Patriot and Hero to principles true, Keep the ultimate triumph of Justice in view.

The Almighty may frown for a time on our land; Our sin has deserved this return from his hand; But his attributes all are arrayed on our side, Against Tyranny, Cruelty, Perfidy, Pride.

These clouds will blow over, our sun shine out bright; That frown will be changed to a smile of delight; And the end of this strife will, no truth is more sure, Our Rights, Interests, Honor, and Safety secure.

Then those who have cordially aided our cause, Shall rise in respect, and shall rule with upraise; While Traitors and Cowards, to ages unborn, Shall sink to contempt, detestation and scorn.

VIRGIL.

Would you the bloom of youth should last? 'Tis Virtue that must bind it fast, An easy carriage, wholly free, From sour reserve and levity; Humble enough to own The fraction that a friend makes known; And decent pride enough to know The worth that Virtue can bestow.

VIRGINIA.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 6th, 1813. To the Senate & House of Delegates.

Fellow Citizens,

I had the honor to communicate to you at your extra session, the most important events of the war, in relation to this commonwealth, which had occurred previous to that period. Among which, the occupation of our waters by the enemy, was the most prominent. His squadrons, after your adjournment, continued to receive large accessions; on board of which, it was ascertained, there were considerable land forces. The conclusion seemed to be inevitable, that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war. Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished. Altho' sacrifices, both private & public, might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. Notwithstanding the enemy's force was as imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our Eastern frontier, and therefore called for our undivided attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, if even a small portion of our able resources should be judiciously applied. The executive adopted its course to the occasion; and in addition to the precautionary measures which had been adopted in anticipation of this state of things, called out considerable reinforcements of militia. A few days elapsed, after these steps had been taken, before the enemy commenced his operations by an attack, in great force by land and water, on Craney Island. The result of this attempt, so humiliating to him and so honorable to our brave countrymen who repelled it, is known to you. It would have been scarcely credible, but for the fact having really occurred, that 3000 disciplined troops could have been repulsed, with slaughter, by 600 militia recently called into service with neither drill than a half finished redoubt and the generous co-operation of a few brave volunteers from the Navy. After undergoing this disastrous catastrophe, the enemy receded and bent his course to Hampton. A result to his arms, scarcely less dishonorable than at Craney Island, awaited him there. Here too his attack was made by land and water, with a force variously represented; but without doubt in a ratio compared with ours of 5 to 1. Although our little band was constrained to yield to a force so overwhelming, yet they acquitted themselves as became Virginians; and by the impression they made upon the enemy, gave him ample cause of regret for his attempt. Having obtained possession of this little hamlet, a loose was given to violence and to rapine, and to lust, which leaves an indelible stain on the British character. Private houses were plundered; grey hairs were exposed to wanton outrage; a sick man in his bed was murdered, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation; our respectable females were publicly borne off, to suffer the last degree of unutterable violence from ruffians who turned a deaf ear to their supplications and frantic screams; and filling up the measure of their crimes, they sacrilegiously plundered the House of God. The melancholy tidings of the fate of Hampton were heard with horror; and at their recital, a blaze of indignation burst forth throughout America. Outrages like these called for severe and

unrelenting. They should have been avenged by the common punishment of the offenders, or by some terrible measure of retributive justice. The subject however belonged to the general government, to which it was referred. The correspondence relative thereto will be found in packet A.

The enemy having given this character to this war, his force represented as very considerable; and it being difficult to conjecture what would be his next object; the executive adopted such defensive measures, as in their opinion, the exigency called for, transmitted to the President of the U. States full information of our situation, and advised him of their having called out considerable detachments of militia: a measure which received the sanction of his approbation. I have caused the Adjutant Gen'l. to prepare, for the information of the General Assembly a detailed report (which is among the documents marked B.) of these measures, as well as of every other adopted by us, for the defence of the State, and also of the operations of the enemy which have been limited to predatory incursions along the banks of our navigable Bays and Rivers, and every where marked with a character utterly unworthy a civilized nation. By reference to which report will be seen the various calls which have been made upon the militia at different periods, with the cause leading thereto; the number now in the service of the U. States, and their respective positions. The report is intended for the Legislature only, unless indeed in their estimation, its publication or particular parts thereof be deemed expedient. In that document will also be seen the incongruity with our state system of the regulations of the War Department, relative to the apportionment of officers in detachments of militia called for by the general government; my unavailing endeavors to obviate their effects on our requisition, & the consequent exclusion from service of some of the officers detached by the general orders of the 19th of April, 1812. In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War, I beg leave to present the subject to your consideration.

Notwithstanding the calls on our citizen soldiers have been numerous, and in the section of the commonwealth contiguous to the theatre of action particularly inconvenient, as whole regiments have been frequently placed in service, they have nevertheless displayed, generally, a degree of alacrity and cheerfulness which gives them lasting claims to the gratitude of their country. Numerous were the examples of patriotic citizens who voluntarily abandoned their domestic enjoyments, and rallied around the standard of their country in the hour of supposed danger. It furnished a spectacle highly gratifying to the patriot, and an illustrious proof of the energy of freedom. Nor was this generous order confined to ourselves: it embraced also our fellow citizens of North Carolina, who, embodying under Major Gen. Calvin Jones, made us a tender of their service. The documents transmitted marked (C) will disclose the very satisfactory reasons which prevented the consummation of their honorable intentions. Such a distinguished proof of friendship cannot but make an impression on our minds the remembrance of which will be cherished with our fondest recollections.

In reviewing the events of the year, reflecting upon the great force of the enemy; and the extent of his designs, the length of time he remained in our waters, his capacity to fly or fight as circumstances dictated; and the result of his achievements every where covered with disgrace, there is on our part ample ground for exultation, mingled with gratitude to that Providence which delights to dispense to us so many instances of its kindness.

The various measures of defence adopted by the Executive, as well as frequent calls upon the respective regiments by the Colonel Commandants under the militia law, have necessarily been productive of considerable expensures. The amount will be seen by reference to the accompanying document marked (D) and it is believed on investigation, they will have been warranted by a just regard to the protection of the State, and, consequently, will found an irresistible claim upon the justice of the general government.

Congress at their last session imposed a direct tax on the United States, with an alternative to the same governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of 15 per cent. if it be paid into the treasury of the U. States before the 10th day of February next, or of 10 per cent. if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty nine thousand eight hundred and forty four cents.

It is submitted to the Legislature whether the propriety of an assumption on our part is not dictated as well by considerations of economy as with a view to furnish to the world a solid proof of our determination earnestly to co-operate with the general government.

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to you a vacancy in the Council of State by the death of General Wood. This has another hero of the Revolution paid the great debt of nature; his distinguished services will still survive in the memory of a grateful country.

Nothing has transpired, since your last session, which indicates the least

change in our foreign relations. The enemy can be made sensible of the just and unpopularity of the war, only by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The distinguished success which, with scarcely an exception, has every where crowned our efforts, both by sea and land, is therefore a peculiar source of gratification, and on which I beg leave to congratulate you. The illustrious proofs of the valor and skill of our army and navy which the events of every day are evolving, united with perseverance on the part of the nation and the hope of divine aid inspired by the justice of our cause, leaves us little to apprehend as to the issue of the war.

The period, fellow citizens, in which we are called to act, is the most eventful in the annals of the world. Both hemispheres are bleeding under the dreadful scourge of War. And, from the religious efforts which are made in the old, the present crisis seems to be in travail with the destinies of half mankind. What will be the result, or what will be its consequence to us, all trying time must decide. In every event, it behoves us to be sensibly alive to the magnitude of the occasion and to prepare for any result. Let us practice forbearance and moderation one to another, cherish concord and brotherly love, draw close the cord of Union, and thereby give full and undivided scope to the energies of our country. Watch with vigilant vigilance the lamp of liberty which can be kept alive only by practicing the republican virtues, but above all, let us humble ourselves before the throne of God, who, in the moment of displeasure, seems to be emptying the vial of wrath upon a guilty world, and fervently conjure him to avert from our comparatively happy shores that wide waste of desolation which has overwhelmed the other hemisphere. The present crisis, fellow citizens, is one of probation both to the nation and to individuals. Should America, animated by a just regard for her rights, perseveringly continue the contest in despite of the sacrifices inseparably incident to War, until she shall have conquered an honorable peace, the heroes and patriots of the present day will be deservedly ranked with those of the revolution. Should a contrary course obtain, the consequences would be such as the mind of the patriot shrinks from contemplating. Every individual is solemnly bound to discharge with fidelity the part assigned him; and, in proportion to the share of public confidence he enjoys, the sacredness of this obligation is increased. Suffer me to assure you that by a strong sense of this duty I have been invariably guided in performing the various acts of high responsibility which have devolved on me, at a time as momentous as embarrassing; and should I have erred (as is highly presumable, being directed by a very fallible judgment) I shall nevertheless, confidently throw myself on the liberality of an indulgent country; not doubting it will duly appreciate the difficulties of the occasion, and in any event, do ample justice to the motives which have influenced my endeavors to discharge the solemn duties imposed on me by my station. I tender to the Representatives of the People convened in General Assembly my best wishes for their personal happiness, with a fervent prayer that their counsels may continue to be guided by energy, patriotism and wisdom, and that the result may be propitious to the safety, liberty and happiness of our country.

JAMES BARBOUR.

CHEERING REFLECTION.

The recent Elections in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, in which there has been a uniform gain to the republican interest, are as important as have been the results of any Election since the formation of the Constitution. It is a matter of pride and gratulation, that notwithstanding the privations and hardships of the war in which we are engaged—notwithstanding the incessant cries and clamors of faction against our rulers—these rulers are dearer than ever to the great body of our citizens—that the friends of our country, under every disadvantage are constantly gaining strength—and that the war waged for free trade and sailors rights is growing daily more popular. How extremely mortifying must be this change of opinion to the advocates of our enemy? How do these results give the lie to the predictions of the prophets of federalism? What incitements to perseverance do they afford to the true friends of our country? Whatever discouragements may appear—whatever darkness may at times lower in our political horizon—“Do not give up the Ship,” shall ever dwell on the tongue and heart of every true patriot and republican.

New Hampshire Patriot.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO CREDITORS.

That in obedience to the law and order of the orphan's court, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, both obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Burn, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

HENRY BURN, Adm'r of Samuel Burn, dec'd.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, bearing certain internal duties, will take effect from and after the 1st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached as a violation thereof. These provisions require, Retailers of Wines, Spirits, Liquors, or Foreign Merchandise, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license: Owners or superintendents of Stills or Stilleries, intended to be worked, to make application in writing for, and to obtain a license: Auctioneers to enter into bonds, and under certain circumstances to take out a license: Refiners of Sugar to enter into bonds: Owners or keepers of Carriages to enter the same, and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty: And, Discounted Notes and Bonds, together with Bills of Exchange, to be stamped. Persons interested herein, may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application, and duties payable, with other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with, may be learned.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the second Collection District of Maryland. Centre-Ville, Dec. 11-3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

December the 14th 1813. On application of SOFREN DAVIS, administrator of James Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in a newspaper printed in Eastern. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's court of the county aforesaid. I hereunto set my hand, and affix the public seal of my office, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1813.

J. RICHARDSON, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order.— Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Caroline county, both obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Jones, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 14th day of June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1813.

SOFREN DAVIS, Adm'r of James Jones, dec'd.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

6th day of Dec. A. D. 1813. On application of SUSANNA COLLISON and RIGBY HOPKINS, administrators of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Eastern. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order.— Notice is hereby given, for the creditors of Robert Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased, to bring in their claims, properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of June, 1814—they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SUSANNA COLLISON, } Adm's RIGBY HOPKINS }

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, For the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington, (proposed to be erected in this City) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution, not exceeding 100,000 dollars: such design, model or plan to be submitted to the Board on or before the first of January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. EL SIMKINS, Secretary of the Managers, and on the first day of May following the Board will adjudge the premium. It may be proper to mention that the Monument, whether sculptural, or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 110 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street.—The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square. The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered—but it is hoped the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow citizens. Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution will please to signify their intention at the same time.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his collection by the 20th of January next, particularly solicits those who have not settled up their taxes for the present year, to come forward without delay, and pay them. The subscriber will attend at Denton every Tuesday, for the purpose of settling up the collection.

JAMES GRAYLESS, Collector of the Tax for Caroline county. Nov. 30—1813

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself WILL LEE, (says he is a free man) five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, straight and well formed; no perceptible mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trousers of striped domestic cotton, old waist coat, low linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his price free, agreeably to law.

ROBERT GRAYES, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county. Dec. 21—1813

NOTICE.

The subscriber having moved to the City of Chester, is extremely anxious to close his business in this county—requests those indebted to him to call on Mr. JAMES B. RICHMOND, and settle their accounts, he being authorized to receive any monies due me.

THOMAS FRATCHER. Dec. 11—1813

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, both obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hill, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of December, Anno Domini 1813.

LEVIN SMITH, Adm'r of Thomas Hill, dec'd.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, 1813, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named JAMES MARSHALL. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, living in Cambridge, in Dorchester county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forewarned from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy, at their peril.

HENRY BURN. Dec. 21—1813

RUNAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Eastern, a negro woman by the name of FANNY, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, first breast somewhat woollen head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chapel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 25th of August. She had a variety of clothing, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dorchester Bridge, in this county; and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if sent out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Eastern.

DAVID KERR, Junior. Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, Dec. 7.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and a half inches high. His clothing, when committed, was a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, two linen pantaloons, and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut. The other, who calls himself JACK GARDNER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age. He is a very light Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, was a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow marseilles pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr. Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Dec. 4, 1813—3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches high. His clothing when committed was a check shirt, coarse linen overalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Nov. 26, 1813, (Dec. 7)—3

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of Edward Carter, he was born in Talbot county, aged 25 years; about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of gentle appearance, and by profession a Saddlemith. Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the desertor and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. FLORET, Lieut. U. S. L. Diagonals. August 31—1813

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bond servant called DANIEL, about sixteen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, under five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light color, and very fine; no perceptible mark of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth. Had on and took with him one pair of marseilles pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do, one red and white striped coat, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn winter shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter clothing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any goal so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT. Eastern, Md June 1—1814

The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th day of October last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself FANNY. He is about 25 years of age, five feet one inch high. His clothing, when committed, was a blue cloth coat, an oxburg shirt, ham-made yellow cotton and pantaloons, an old black hat very much torn; has a scar above the left eye, pretty much knock-kneed. Says he belongs to Gen. Hugh Douglas, about five miles from Leesburg, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Nov. 2, 1813—(P)—3